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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE FINANCES.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

An Exhaustive Treatise on the Resumption of Specie Payments.

VALUABLE INSTRUCTION IN MONETARY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1872.

THE FINANCES.

SIR: Whatever degree of success has attended the administration of the Treasury Department during the year, is due largely to the ability and fidelity of the officers and clerks of the several bureaus and divisions. There have been some exceptions to the general good conduct of the working force, but the number of these will not be thought large when it is known that more than 3,000 persons are employed in Washington, of whom nearly 1,400 are constantly engaged in handling coin, notes and money securities of the Government. Many of these persons are paid fair wages for the services rendered, but others who fill places of great responsibility are not by any means adequately compensated. Officers and clerks of known ability and established reputation are frequently drawn away by offers of better pay elsewhere. This competition will leave the business of the department finally in the hands of the less valuable parts of its officers. A sense of justice leads me to recommend an increase of salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Since my last annual report the business of negotiation of two hundred million of five per cent. bonds, and the redemption of two hundred million of six per cent. five-twenty bonds, has been completed, and the accounts have been settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Further negotiations of five per cent. bonds will not be made upon the basis of the former negotiations. I think it expedient, as a means of giving additional statue to the bonds authorized by the funding of July 14, 1870, and additional security to the owners, that registered bonds of every issue should be made convertible into coupon bonds at the will of the holder. When this privilege is granted the desire to convert them shall cease.

The moneys received and recovered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were from:

Customs	21,670,286 77
Sales of public lands	2,575,714 19
Internal revenue	130,642,177 72
Tax on National Bank circulation, &c.	6,523,396 39
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railroad Companies	748,861 87
Customs, fines, &c.	1,136,442 34
Fees, consular, patent, land, &c.	2,284,095 92
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,412,254 71
Total ordinary receipts	$364,694,229 91
Premium on sales of coin	9,412,637 65
Total net receipts	$374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871, including $18,228 35 received from unavailable	109,935,705 59
Total available cash	484,042,573 15
The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were for:	
Civil expenses	16,187,059 20
Foreign intercourse	1,839,369 14
Indians	7,061,728 82
Pensions	28,533,402 76
Military establishment, including fortification, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	35,372,157 20
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at Navy Yards	21,249,809 99
Miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light houses and collection of the revenue	42,958,329 08
Interest on the public debt	117,357,839 72
Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt	270,559,695 91
Premium on bonds purchased	6,958,266 76
Redemption of the public debt	99,960,253 54
Total	106,918,520 30
Total net disbursements	377,478,216 21
Balance in Treasury June 30th, 1872	106,564,356 94
Total	$484,042,573 15

From the foregoing statement, it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253.54. The sources of the reduction are as follows:

Net ordinary receipts during the year	$364,694,229 91
Net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt	270,559,695 91
Leaving a surplus revenue of	94,134,534 00
Add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased	2,454,370 89
Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year as compared with the same at the commencement of year	3,371,348 65
Total	$99,960,253 54

This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which includes the principal, interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date, not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication, the reduction was $100,544,491 28. The sources of this reduction is as follows:

Reduction in principal account	$99,960,253 54
Reduction in unpaid interest account	3,330,952 96
Total	$103,290,956 50
Reduction in cash on hand	2,746,465 22
Total	$100,544,491

A comparison of the reduction in the principal account, as shown by the above tables, discloses a difference of $250, occasioned by an error recently discovered, and which is fully explained in a note on page 6 of the appendix to this report. In the basis of the last table the statement shows a reduction of the public debt from March 1st, 1869, to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870	$87,134,782 84
March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871	117,619,630 25
March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872	94,895,348 94
March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872, eight months	64,047,237 84
Total	$363,696,999 87
And a reduction in the annual interest of	$241,878 51

The receipts during the first quarter of the current fiscal year were from:

Customs	$57,729,540 27
Sales of public land	797,324 59
Internal revenue	34,169,041 22
Tax on circulation, etc., of national banks	3,307,238 69
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	119,093 73
Customs, fines, &c	1,103,787 30
Consular, patent and other fees	479,306 03
Proceeds of Government property	336,801 88
Miscellaneous sources	1,346,257 47
Net ordinary receipts	98,388,397 16
Premium on sales of coin	2,426,736 91
Total net receipts	$100,815,134 07
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872, including $1,014 47 received from unavailable	$106,565,371 41
Total available	$207,380,505 49
The expenditures during the same period were as follows:	
For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	18,299,891 28
Indians	3,037,343 83
Pensions	985,389 71
Military establishment, including fortification, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	12,876,982 41
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at Navy Yards	1,305,146 48
Interest on public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds	36,196,894 83
Total, exclusive of the principal and premium on the public debt	$86,851,648 54
Net premium on purchased bonds	1,702,568 53
For net redemption of the public debt	16,932,132 72
Total	$18,634,701 25
Total net expenditure	$105,486,355 59
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30th, 1872	$101,894,139 70
Total	$207,380,505 49

For the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year it is estimated that the receipts will be from:

Customs	$135,000,000 00
Sales of Public Lands	1,500,000 00
Internal Revenue	73,000,000 00
Tax on National Banks	3,000,000 00
Pacific Railways	500,000 00
Customs, Fines, &c.	800,000 00
Patent and other fees	1,700,000 00
Sales of Public Property	600,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	1,400,000 00
Total	$218,500,000 00

For the same period it is estimated that the expenditures will be for

Civil expenses	$13,000,000 00
Foreign intercourse	900,000 00
Indians	4,000,000 00
Pensions	20,000,000 00
Military establishments	23,000,000 00
Naval establishment	135,000,000 00
Miscellaneous civil	27,800,000 00
Interest on the public debt	71,500,000 00
Total	173,700,000 00
This will leave	4,480,000 00

Surplus revenue applicable to the purchases or redemption of the public debts. The amount required for this purpose under the sinking fund will be about $29,200,000.00. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be from

Customs	200,000,000 00
Sales of public lands	30,000,000 00
Internal Revenue	103,000,000 00
Tax on National Banks	63,000,000 00
Pacific Railroads	900,000 00
Customs, fines, &c	1,100,000 00
Consular, patent and other fines	2,400,000 00
Sales of public property	1,500,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	2,200,000 00
Total	$320,300,000 00

The foregoing estimates are based upon the amount of revenue collected since the acts of May and June, 1872, went into operation, but the imports have been large, and considerable sums have been obtained by Internal Revenue officers on account of old taxes and claims; hence it will be wise to leave the source of revenue undisturbed for the present session.

It is estimated that the expenditures for the same period will be:

Civil expenses	18,000,000 00
Foreign intercourse	1,325,000 00
Indians	5,700,000 00
Pensions	30,500,000 00
Military establishments and arsenals	3,600,000 00
Naval establishments, including vessels and improvements at navy yards	2,500,000 00
Miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenues	11,500,000 00
Interest on the public debt	98,000,000 00
Interest of Pacific Railway bonds	3,875,000 00
Sinking Fund	29,200,000 00
Total	$286,600,000 00
Leaving the estimated surplus revenue	33,700,000 00

The estimates received from the several executive departments show that the following amounts will be required for the same period:

Legislative	$2,973,274 40
Executive	17,129,261 90
Judicial	35,732,770 50
Foreign intercourse	1,326,753 00
Military	3,289,485 44
Naval	20,154,220 15
Indians	5,760,975 28
Pensions	30,500,000 00
Public Works	29,687,345 69
Postal deficiency	63,106 02
Postal subsidies	1,100,000 00
Miscellaneous	9,396,974 52
Permanent	16,293,163 49
Interest on public debt	98,000,000 00
Interest on Pacific Railway stocks	3,877,410 72
Sinking fund	29,191,369 28
Total	$308,383,256 27

The reduction in taxation since the close of the war is estimated to have been in internal revenue:

By the act of July 13, 1866	$65,000,000 00
By the act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000 00
By the act of February 3, 1868	23,000,000 00
By the acts of March 31, 1868, and July 30, 1868	45,000,000 00
By the act of July 14, 1870	55,000,000 00
By the act of June 6, 1872	20,651,000 00
Total of Internal Revenue	$248,651,000 00
In Customs by the act of July 14, 1870	$29,528,110 00
By the acts of May 11, 1872, and June 6, 1872	31,171,762 00
Total	$60,699,171 00

A total reduction of $309,350,171 since the institution of the Sinking Fund in 1869, and in accordance with the act of February 25, 1862, there has been purchased, on this account, up to and including June 30, 1872, $99,397,600 in bonds of the various issues known as 5-20's, at a net cost in gold of $94,097,243 82. In addition to these purchases for sinking funds, bonds have been purchased to the amount of $173,237,950 at a net cost in currency of $195,068,288 53, or an estimated cost in gold of $163,375,054 35. The cost of these bonds, estimated in gold, has varied from 82.21 per 100 to 99.99 per 100, the most recent purchase being at the rate of 94.66 per 100. The average cost in gold of the whole amount of purchases up to and including the last day of September, was 94.64 per 100. In this connection I would call attention to various tables accompanying this report, which furnish elaborate details of money operations and accounts of the Government.

THE CARRYING TRADE.

The condition of our carrying trade with foreign countries is always a subject of interest, and at the present moment it is one of solicitude. The imports and exports of the United States, excluding gold and silver, amounted to $1,070,461,163 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872; of this vast trade only 28¼ per cent. was in American vessels. In the year 1860 nearly 71 per cent. of our foreign commerce was in American ships, but in 1864 it had fallen to 46 per cent., in 1868 to 44 per cent., in 1871 to less than 30 per cent. The earnings of vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade will probably exceed one hundred million dollars a year, of which less than one-third is earned under our own flag. The acts of Congress allowing a drawback on foreign articles used in the construction of American vessels have given encouragement to ship building, but I am of the opinion that this is entirely inadequate. When we consider that nearly three-fourths of the foreign commerce of the country is under foreign flags, it is plain that there can not be considerable and speedy change unless the Government shall act at once in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. The rise in the price of iron and the advance in the wages of labor in England during the past year favor the Government and people of the United States; but this advantage, due to natural causes, should not lead us to trust the future to the force of those causes, but should induce us either to act at once and with vigor. It may happen that we cannot regain the control of the direct trade between Europe and the United States, but there is an immense field to be occupied upon the Pacific ocean, and in the South Atlantic. England controls the markets of the world by controlling the channels of communication. I am convinced that a wonderful impetus will be given the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country by the increase of our commercial marine. Merchants in distant countries must perish, as goods at points with which they have frequent and regular communication, and when such communication exists with one country only, the cost of merchandise becomes unimportant, as there are no means of comparison, nor is there opportunity for the advantages of competition. Here, a great producing country can afford to establish and maintain lines of steamships upon the oceans, as the indirect benefits will much reduce the cost. The details of our trade with foreign countries, as represented by returns made to the Statistical Bureau, are unsatisfactory. From these returns it appears that the imports of merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $626,595,077, and the exports, estimated in gold, were $444,046,086, showing a balance against the country of $182,548,991. This balance is in some degree apparent rather than real.

On the 30th of June, 1871, the value of goods remaining in ware houses was $68,324,959, while on the 30th of June, 1872, it was $122,211,266, showing an excess at the close of the last fiscal year of $53,886,607. Deducting this excess, we have a balance based upon the actual consumption of the country of $128,662,384. From this a further reduction should be made of $66,133,845, being the excess of exports over the imports of gold. After these deductions there still remains an adverse balance of $62,528,539. The adverse balance has been met probably by freight on merchandise carried in American vessels. The profits on exports were made on account of American merchants and shippers, the sale of bonds abroad and investments in the United States by inhabitants of other countries. The exports of merchandise for the year 1872 were $18,238,233 less than for the year 1871. The exports of wheat, wheat flour, raw cotton and cotton manufactured, gold and silver, fire-arms, manufactures of leather, illuminating oil and beef fell off $82,046,225. While there was a gain of $58,767,392 in the exports of coin, furs, hides, skins, bacon, hams, lard, leaf tobacco, manufactures of iron, wood, leather, and many mineral articles, there was an increase of exports in every branch of manufactures except cotton, leather and fire arms. The decrease of our exports in wheat and wheat-flour was $12,000,000, raw cotton $57,000,000, manufactured cotton $1,250,000, gold and silver $11,600,000, fire arms $12,000,000, manufactures of leather $600,000, illuminating oils $3,500,000, and beef $2,000,000.

The statistics of imports show an increase of $7,000,000 in coffee, $18,000,000 in sugar, nearly $6,000,000 in tea, nearly $3,000,000 in tin plates, nearly $17,000,000 in raw wool, $2,000,000 in pig iron, $10,000,000 in manufactures of iron, $5,000,000 in manufactures of cotton, $4,000,000 in manufactures of silk, and about $70,400,000 in manufactures of wool. These statistics are not presented as affording a basis of legislation, but rather because they are exceptional in character, and not likely to be repeated.

THE MINTS.

Thorough examinations have been made at the mint at Philadelphia, and of the branch mints at San Francisco and Carson City, and exhaustive reports on the condition of each, and also upon several questions of a general character connected with the mint service, made by Dr. Linderman and Prof. Torry, and are to be printed for the use of the department and Congress. From these reports it appears that the service is in a satisfactory condition. In the last ten years the commercial value of silver has depreciated about three per cent. as compared with gold. Its use as currency has been discontinued by Germany and some other countries. The financial condition of the United States has prevented the use of silver as currency for more than ten years, and I am of the opinion that upon grounds of public policy no attempt should be made to introduce it, but that the coinage should be limited to commercial purposes, and designed exclusively for commercial uses with other nations. The intrinsic value of a metallic currency should correspond to its commercial value, or metal should be used only for the coinage of takers, redeemable by the Government at their nominal value. As the depreciation of silver is likely to continue, it is impossible to issue coin redeemable in gold without ultimate loss to the Government, for when the difference becomes considerable holders will present silver for redemption and leave in the hands of the Government, to be disposed of subsequently at a loss. If the policy should be adopted of issuing silver coin, irredeemable, but whose intrinsic value should correspond with gold, the time must come when the country would suffer from the presence of a depreciated silver currency, not redeemable by the Government nor current in the channels of trade. Takers of base coin, except for small denominations, are less convenient than paper, and are subject to many other serious objections.

The provision made by the Treasury Department for the redemption of mutilated paper moneys is much more ample than formerly. I think it practicable, through the Postoffice Department, to make an arrangement by which the whole country shall be supplied with fresh issues of fractional currency. Therefore, in renewing the recommendation heretofore made for the passage of a mint bill, I suggest such alteration as will prohibit the coinage of silver for circulation in this country, but that authority be given for the coinage of a silver dollar that shall be as valuable as a Mexican dollar, and to be furnished at its usual cost. The Mexican dollar, used generally in trade with China, is sold now at a premium of about 8 per cent. over the actual expense of coining. As the production of silver is rapidly increasing, such a coinage will at once furnish a market for the raw material and facilitate commerce between the United States and China.

NECESSITY FOR NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

It is no exaggeration to say that a necessity exists for a new issue of National bank notes. The reasons for such issue were given in my last annual report.

RELIEF OF TREASURER.

I take this occasion to call the attention of Congress to a communication made by me to the House of Representatives on the 22d day of March, 1872, (Ex. doc. 2,838, 42d Congress, 2d session) in which I recommended the enactment of a law for the relief of the Treasurer from responsibility on account of the dishonesty of Seth Johnson and Frederick A. Warden, formerly clerks in his office, and also for the correction of certain discrepancies to the amount of $49,635, that the books of the Department may be made to conform with the facts.

An examination of the affairs and of the office of Assistant Treasurer at New York, made in September and October last, disclosed a defalcation in the stamp division, in charge of Jas. J. Johnson, of $1,851.72. The report of the committee explains the cause of the proceeding by which Johnson was able to embezzle this amount of money. The report further represents that Mr. Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer, cannot be charged properly with any neglect of duty. In this opinion I concur. The business of keeping and selling stamps was imposed upon several Assistant Treasurers by virtue of the authority invested upon the Secretary of Treasury in the sixth section of the act of August 6th, 1846, but by the terms of that act it was not competent for the Treasury Department to allow the Assistant Treasurer at New York compensation for labor and responsibility of the stamp division, although the commission which would have been payable to him at the rate allowed to private parties by the 161st section of the act of 1864, would have amounted to more than $500,000. The circumstances of this case are such as justify me in recommending the passage of a law by which Mr. Hillhouse shall be relieved from responsibility in the matter of the defalcation of Johnson.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury furnished a concise statement of the cost and condition of the public buildings in charge of this department. Large sums of money will be needed for the buildings already began or authorized, and respectfully advised that beyond the erection of pavilion hospitals and buildings for the accommodation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the storage of books and papers of this department, no new works be authorized at the present session of Congress. The business of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is fully equal to the force employed. The necessary appropriations are so large as to justify Congress in refusing all applications during the present session. The destruction of buildings on the easterly side of the new post office in the city of Boston furnishes an opportunity that ought not to be lost for the purchase of the remainder of the square.

An act approved June 18, 1872, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a lot of ground in Philadelphia for the accommodation of the new postoffice and United States courts, and to erect a building thereon, the cost of the whole not to exceed the sum of $1,500,000 under this act, and following the uses of the Department, appointed a commission of citizens of Philadelphia, who were authorized to receive proposals for the sale to the Government of a suitable lot, and the report of the Commission has been submitted to the Department, from which it appears that the lot thought to be the most desirable, situated on the corner of Chesnut and Ninth streets, can be purchased at a cost of $92,523,333. It also appears that the cost of a sufficient quantity of land to make the site of the present office available would exceed half a million dollars. Accepting the conclusion of the Commission as final in reference to the cost of a suitable site, I have declined to proceed further without additional authority from Congress, it being clear that it is impossible to procure land and erect a building for the sum specified in the act.

Similar circumstances have prevented the purchase of land for a public building at Cincinnati. The increase of books and papers not in daily or frequent use is so great as to interfere with the business of the Department.

The annual accumulation requires 7,688 cubic feet of space for storage. All the available room in the building, including some that might be used for clerks' desks and a portion of the public lands, have been given up for the deposit of such books and papers, and the time has come when other provision should be made, therefore I recommend the erection of a brick fire proof building upon the public grounds south of the Treasury, sufficient for storage and the accommodation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The relief which these changes would afford is essential for the proper transaction of the business of the Treasury Department.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The operation of the coast survey, as well as those of the Light House Board, appear to have been economically and efficiently managed.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The revenue marine consists of twenty-seven steam and six sailing vessels, carrying forty-five guns, and manned by one hundred and ninety-eight officers and three hundred and sixty men. This service has constantly improved in efficiency and in the economy of its management since the summer of 1869. At that time a commission was appointed for the general and professional examination of all officers employed, and upon their report sixty-nine were discharged and those who were approved were assigned to duty, and given rank according to their merits. From that time to the present, vacancies in the service have been filled after an examination, and those found to be qualified were retained. A commission was appointed for the entire revision of the service. Their report was submitted to Congress on the 16th of May, 1870 [Ex Doc 93, 41st Congress, 2d session.] The vessels then employed were rated 9,265 tons. A reduction has already been effected of 657 tons. The vessels now building and authorized will work a further reduction of 1,232 tons, making the aggregate reduction 1,889 tons.

The cost of maintaining the revenue marine has been reduced from $129,366,167 in 1868 to $930,249.81 for the year ending June 30, 1872. A statistical table prepared from the returns shows the essential particulars of assistance rendered to vessels examined, and the number of lives saved upon the ocean and lakes. The work performed during the last fiscal year is nearly twice as great as the average for the ten preceding years. Under the existing laws the officers and the seamen of the revenue marine are entitled to a pension only when they have been wounded or disabled in the line of duty, and whilst cooperating with the navy during war, and then at the rate established by the act of 1814. When it is considered that this service is constant, and that from the first of November to the first of April in each year the vessels are required to cruise along the coast and as near the land as possible, within their respective districts, and not to make a port except for supplies or under the pressure of positive necessity, it is clear that their services are not less hazardous than those in which the navy is engaged in time of peace. I therefore recommend that the navy pension laws be made applicable to the officers and seamen of the revenue marine.

The number of commissioned officers is limited very low, and each year adds to those who are disqualified by sickness or unfitted by age for active duty. The hardship resulting from the dismissal of officers under such circumstances is so great that I have declined to exercise a power which may perhaps on the contemplation of a law be a duty, but in view of the fact that the compensation is small, and the nature of their service such as to bring disease and the infirmities of age upon them prematurely, I think it a plain duty for the Government to provide a retired list, so that the active service may be supplied constantly with able and efficient men.

From the appropriation of $200,000 made on April 20, 1871, for more effectually securing life and property on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, seven of the old life saving stations have been repaired and enlarged, and sixty-one new ones have been built, and new apparatus sufficient for ordinary use has been procured for a large number of them. A station house has been erected and furnished at Narragansett Pier from the appropriation of $50,000 for the establishment of life saving stations on the coast of Cape Cod and Block Island, Rhode Island. Nine houses have been erected on Cape Cod and Block Island, and they will be supplied with apparatus, and will be ready for use by the 1st of January next.

An appropriation is required for the support of the keepers and crews of the Block Island Station, and the station at Narragansett Pier should be annexed to the Long Island district.

Twenty-two vessels have been wrecked on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey since July 1st, 1871, valued with their cargoes at over $500,000, on which the loss was about $200,000. The officers and crews numbered 306 persons, all of whom were saved and mainly, it is believed, through the agency of the life saving stations.

I respectfully recommend the extension of the system to the coast in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras.

From the report of the Supervisory Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, it appears that that branch of the public service is in a satisfactory condition; during the last fiscal year 1,357 patients were treated in the several hospitals of the country, at an average cost of about ninety-seven cents each per day, or a total expenditure of $395,263.11, against a total expenditure for the preceding year of $453,082.42, or an average cost per patient of one dollar and four cents per day.

The increased receipts and diminished expenses for the last fiscal year, as compared with the year next preceding, show a net gain to the Government of $56,819.31. During the same period the number of districts in which relief was furnished was greater than ever before, and the salaries of the medical officers at several of the principal ports was increased. The financial improvement shown is due largely to a more careful scrutiny of applicants, to the rejection of those who were not entitled under the law, and also to greater vigilance in collecting hospital dues. The law limits the charges for relief to seamen belonging to foreign vessels to seventy-five cents per day, while the actual cost is nearly one dollar. Authority should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the charge within certain limits, according to expenses incurred and where relief is furnished.

I renew the recommendation heretofore made for the erection of pavilion hospitals at New York, San Francisco and Pittsburgh. The increase of railway and general business in the vicinity of the hospital at Pittsburgh has rendered it unfit for future use. The Supervising Surgeon recommends the erection in the future of pavilion hospitals, with the understanding that after ten or fifteen years' use they are to be destroyed and new ones built in their stead. This recommendation appears to be wise, being at once economical for the Government and advantageous to the patient.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON VESSELS.

The act of February 28, 1871, to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, has not been in operation sufficient time to test its value in all respects, but the result in the main is satisfactory. The Supervising Inspector General, in his annual report, recommends several alterations in the law not affecting its character literally. A bill will be prepared providing for such alterations as upon further consideration shall seem expedient.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS.

On the 16th day of May, 1872, I transmitted to Congress a bill entitled "a bill to amend and consolidate the navigation and custom collection laws of the United States," together with a communication explaining the character and purpose of the measure (Ex. Doc., 290, 42d Congress, 2d Session). I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the bill and the reasons for it.

THE FUTURE FINANCIAL POLICY.

The attention of the public is turned naturally to the future financial policy of the country. That policy must rest upon the past and present. The war caused three great changes in business. Financial affairs have received the careful consideration of the American people. The country was compelled to impose heavy custom duties on merchandise. Thus, and without general observation, and without argument upon the principles involved, the nation entered upon a broad system of protection. Second—The Government issued treasury notes for general circulation as currency, and prohibited banks of issue by State authority. Third—A system of national banks was established, and their circulation protected by the national credit. The wisdom of the measures, speaking generally, has been established, and subject to such changes, as changing the condition and opinions of the country and people, may demand that they will remain a part of our public policy until the financial consequence of the war will disappear. The weight of the national debt has been so great that for more than ten years there has been no opportunity for the practical discussion of doctrines of protection and free trade, and in that long period of an unchanged protective policy incident to the burdens of war the nation has advanced rapidly and safely in the development of its national resources. Anticipating a condition of peace, we may also anticipate a general reduction in the per centage of custom duties. This reduction, however, should not be measured solely by the wants of the Treasury, but regard should be had also to the condition of the various branches of industry in which the people are engaged. In the presence of the fact that the leading pursuits of the country are stronger than ever before in the possession of adequate capital and a supply of intelligent laborers, there may be a moderate reduction from time to time in the rate of duties as the diminishing expenses of the Government shall permit, without either alarming capital or injuring labor. For the purposes of government, principles of political economy are national and not cosmopolitan. A nation that can produce a given article at less cost than can be produced elsewhere, may wisely accept free trade in it, but a nation having natural advantages for its production, yet destitute of skill in the incidental arts or trades, must fail for an opportunity that sometimes comes from the calamity of war, or secure a more economical, and a more constant support in the policy of its Government. If average natural facilities exist, the period of necessary protection is a short time compared with the life time of the nation, while an advantageous gain can never be wholly lost; but if reasonable natural facilities do not exist, then a system of duties for protection, a present and future burden, without adequate compensation is required. So varied and rich, however, are the natural resources of the United States, that we either are or may soon be in successful competition with the older and more experienced countries of the world in the production of the chief articles of personal necessity, comfort, and of the machinery by which these articles are produced or obtained. Herein is a sufficient justification for the existing protecti vesystem, or for its continuance during the transition period. Nor is the prospect of the ultimate successful competition with other countries disturbed by circumstances. The wages of labor are higher in this country in the main than they were ten years since. It was thought that the only way to a successful contest with Europe was in the reduction of the standard; that the thought has disappeared probably in the presence of the fact that high wages on this side of the Atlantic have stimulated emigration until there is a near approach of equality in the cost of labor, and of the coexisting fact that the addition thus made to the number of laborers has only aided in the development of our resources without yielding in any quarter on excess of products, or retarding in any degree the prosperity of the laboring population. This prosperity on their part is associated with a higher and constantly improving intellectual and social culture and condition, it being given that an intelligent person has all the special knowledge of an art or trade possessed by the most experienced and best trained operative, when outside of the special training and experience. That the special training and knowledge of the ignorant man is the basis of improvement makes this truth considered. The first reference to a single American laborer, and then multiplied many hundred thousand times, represents the advantage of America over Europe and Asia in the contest fo final peaceful supremacy in the affairs of the world. Thus is America solving the industrial problem of the age by exerting cheap production from expensive labor. The reason for these remarks may be found in the opinion I entertain that the tariff system of the country has contributed largely to the general prosperity, and that such general and continued prosperity is the only basis on which even a wise financial policy can rest.

In discussing the other changes caused by the war, the issues of United States notes and of notes by the national banks should be considered together. Indeed, they are necessary points of our financial system, and neither can be substituted for the other without a general disturbance to the State bank system, Treasury system, and private banks, as to render arguments in its behalf in these respects necessary; while the substitution of an equal amount of United States notes as currency would be productive of serious evils and losses. First—the national banks hold nearly four hundred million United States bonds, which otherwise would be thrown upon the market, absorbing domestic capital, or if purchased abroad, adding by the amount of interest to the annual balances against us in our own account current with other countries; second—one office of a bank is to aggregate the capital of small possessors, and thereby to furnish means in aid of important commercial and financial undertakings, not only at the centres, but in remote and newly settled parts of the country; thirdly—the national banks are used as aids to the Government which otherwise would require a large increase in the number of designated depositories and a proportional increase of the public expenses, without the least appreciable advantage; fourthly—they facilitate exchange between different sections of the country, thus diminishing the cost of commercial transactions; fifthly—they are generally less disposed than private parties controlling equal capital to demand exhorbitant rates of interest, but it does not follow from these views, nor would it follow from those of a similar character which might be presented, that the system is perfect, nor does it follow that the issue of notes directly by the Government should be surrendered and the business of furnishing a currency yielded to the National Banks. The circulation of each bank is fixed arbitrarily by a rule of law. The aggregate circulation is therefore a fixed sum, and consequently there is practically no reserve to meet the increased demand for money. Occasionally extraordinary events at home or abroad, arising periodically with the incoming of the harvest, the old State bank system is sometimes commended in a quality termed "elasticity," but that quality, as found in that system, was the principal source of financial disaster. Under that system of abeyance and the present demand for coin, there was positively no limit to an issue of paper currency. An increase of circulation was attended and followed by an advance in prices, excessive importation, and a consequent demand for coin drawn from the banks to meet balances abroad, a simultaneous reduction of paper currency, and the consequent distress of merchants and bankers. As the circulation of a bank is a source of profit, and as the managers are usually disposed to oblige their patrons by loans and accommodation, it can never be wise to allow banks and parties who have pecuniary interests at stake to increase or diminish the volume of the currency in the country at their pleasure; nor do I find in the condition of things a law or rule on which we can safely rely.

Upon these views I form the conclusion that the circulation of banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power to change the volume of paper in circulation within limits established by law should remain in the Treasury Department. A degree in the volume of currency is essential for two reasons—first, the business of the department cannot be transacted properly if a limit is fixed, and the power to raise the circulation above or reduce it below that limit is denied. A rule of this nature would compel the Secretary to accumulate a large currency balance, and to hold it, as otherwise the credit of the Government in meeting the ordinary claims on it would be at the mercy of every serious business and political revulsion in the United States or Europe. Especially would this be true now that our ordinary currency expenditures are greatly in excess of our currency revenue. Secondly—there is a necessity every autumn for moving the crops without delay from the south and west to the seaboards, that they may be in port for export and consumption as wanted. This work should be done in the main before the lakes, rivers and canals are closed, and yet it cannot be done without the use of large amounts of currency.

In the summer months funds accumulate at centres, but the renewal of business in August and September gives employment for large sums, and leaves little or nothing for forwarding the crops in October and November. Nor would this difficulty be observed by a permanent increase or a permanent reduction of the volume of currency. The difficulty is due to the natural order of things, and increases with the prosperity of the country, as shown in the abundance of its harvests. The crops cannot be moved generally by the aid of bank balances, checks and letters of credit, but only by bank notes and United States notes paid at once to the producers. This money finds its way speedily into the channels of trade and to the commercial centres; but if it be allowed to remain for general use, after the reason for its issue has ceased, the value of currency would be increased permanently, and the year following the same process would be repeated with the same results, and thus would the country depart more and more widely from the policy of resumption. The problem is to find a way of increasing the currency for moving the crops and diminishing it at once when that work is done. This is a necessary work, and inasmuch as it cannot be confided to the banks, where but in the Treasury Department can the power be reposed. While the currency revenue was in excess of the currency expenses, it was practical to accumulate large balances in the Treasury during the Summer, to be used if necessary in the purchase of bonds in the Autumn, thereby meeting the usual demand for currency at that season of the year; hereafter, such accumulation must be made by the sales of gold, and sales of gold in large quantities during the summer, when business is least active, may yet always be consistent with the best interest of the country. Reliance cannot therefore be placed upon the ability of the Treasury to accumulate a currency balance each year for the purpose indicated.

The argument in favor of a paper currency composed in part of United States and in part of National Bank notes, is strengthened by the aid which may thus be furnished in resuming and maintaining specie payments. In the view I am now to take, I exclude the idea that the Government will ever abandon the issue of National bank notes, and undertake the issue of United States notes in their place. The result of such a policy may be foreseen. The people, deprived of the facilities for business afforded by banks, would seek relief through State institutions, and without much delay Congress would concede to them the right to issue notes for circulation. This concession would be followed by a surrender of the general Government of all control over the paper circulation of the country.

The true policy will be in continuing the national banking system, without, however, yielding an increase of its issue in proportion to the volume of paper in circulation. There are two effectual and certain ways of placing the country in a condition when specie and paper will possess the same commercial value: by diminishing the amount of paper in circulation. The difference between the commercial value of paper and coin will diminish, and by pursuing this policy the difference disappear altogether. All legislation limited in operation to paper issues of the banks or the Government, whether bearing interest or not, and which in effect shall tend to diminish the market value of coin, will be found upon analysis to contain a plan for contracting the value of paper currency, and all legislation so limited which does not contain such plan will prove ineffectual. Accepting this proposition, and believing that the country is not prepared to sustain a policy of contraction, it only remains for me to consider the means by which the value of our currency may be improved. The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a steady refusal to add to the paper in circulation until it is of the same value substantially as coin. This being accepted as the settled purpose of the country, there can be no permanent increase of difference between paper and coin, and an opportunity be given for the influence of natural causes, tending upon the whole to a better financial condition. We may count, first, an increase of population and its distribution over new fields of business and labor; secondly, in the South especially the number of persons having property and using and holding money will increase. Next, we may anticipate a more general use of paper in Texas and the Pacific States, by which practically for the rest of the country the volume of paper will be diminished and the quantity of coin increased—facts tending to produce an inequality of value. The influences of these natural causes will be counteracted in some degree by an increasing facility for the transfer of money from one point to another, and by the greater use of bank checks and certificates of deposit. Rapid transit of merchandise, in bringing the period of its consumption nearer to the time of its production, is an agency of a similar sort. Giving to these views their full weight, I am prepared to say that the experience of the last three years coincides with the best judgment I can form, and warrants the opinion that, under the influence of existing natural causes, our financial condition will gradually improve. During the last fiscal year there were several circumstances of an unusual character tending to counteract the natural course of affairs. Our exports of cotton fell off thirty-seven millions of dollars, and there were excessive imports of wool, tea, coffee and sugar. The stock of wool in warehouses on the 30th of June was sufficient for six months' consumption, of sugar for four and a half months, of coffee for five months, and of tea for twelve months. In the ordinary course of trade the importation of these articles will be small during the current year, with a consequent favorable effect upon the balance between this and other countries. This anticipation of the wants of the country, in connection with a decrease of our exports, which augments the balance of trade, created an active demand for coin and an advance in the price. Notwithstanding this adverse influence, gold had averaged substantially the same premium from January 1st to November 1st of the present year and the corresponding period of 1871. Not doubting that natural causes will in time produce the result sought, it is advisable to bring the power of the Government in aid of the movement as far as practicable.

The revival of our foreign commerce is one instrumentality, and perhaps the most efficient of all. If the annual earnings of American vessels were eighty millions, instead of thirty, the difference in the amount of exchange available abroad would meet a large part of the adverse balance on ordinary years. The experience of Europe tends to show that the ability of a country to maintain specie payments is due largely to the condition of its foreign trade. Every measure which increases or improves the channels of transportation between the seaboard and the cotton and grain growing regions of the country, or lessens the cost of freights, adds something to our capacity to compete successfully in the markets of the world.

Finally, these measures which encourage American manufactures, especially of iron, wool and cotton, and discourage the importation of like products, affect favorably the balance of trade and help us towards the end we seek. This statement in these parts is a general statement of a policy that in my opinion will aid the country in reaching a condition where it will be practicable to resume and maintain specie payment. Anticipating that day, I anticipate also that the burden of resumption will rest upon the Government. There are now more than 1,900 banks in the country, and I cannot imagine a condition of things so favorable for a period of years as to enable them at all times to redeem their notes in specie only.

Without proceeding to a discussion of the subject in detail, I think that all will have been gained that is of value when the treasury shall be prepared to pay the demands on the Government in coin, the banks shall be prepared to pay their notes either in coin or in legal tender notes, and then our good fortune will clearly appear in this, that our paper currency is not exclusively of National Bank notes, nor exclusively of United States notes.

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The attaches on the *Tribune* yesterday passed appropriate resolutions at the loss of their chief.

The casket containing the remains of Mr. Greeley is of walnut, covered with black cloth, and heavily mounted with silver. It has three handles on each side, and one on each end. The inside is lined with satin and lace.

The *World* says that the electoral vote intended for Greeley cannot be cast, and must be cast blank.

The Arcadian Club yesterday passed resolutions of regret at the death of Mr. Greeley and voted to attend the funeral in a body.

The auction sale of certain superfluous farming implements which had been announced for Saturday last, had been determined upon at the time of his wife's death. Many of his friends came to Chappaqua on Saturday, but on account of the sad news the sale was postponed.

—At Middletown, New York, it has transpired that Wm. M. Graham and Charles Horton, cashier of the Walkill National Bank, have used the moneys of the institution to the amount of about one hundred and eight thousand dollars in Wall street speculation. Being concerned in the Northwestern corner, they were swamped to a large extent. The result is a run on the bank and its failure. The bank officers were men of prominence.

—The officials recently elected in Philadelphia assume their positions to-day. General Bingham relinquished his position as postmaster, on Saturday night.

A WRITER in the *Galaxy* tells us that the sex of Elizabeth, of England, was a physiological blunder. So it was, and she never ceased to regret that at the time it happened she was too young to prevent it.

PUBLIC DEBT.

November Statement.

Reduction During the Month $1,198,229.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1872.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month of November:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,345,134,950
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,759,702,250
Lawful money debt	$18,708,000
Matured debt	4,210,440
Legal tender notes	358,135,643
Certificates of deposit	24,465,000
Fractional currency	43,726,689
Coin certificates	20,276,900
Total without interest	$446,604,232
Total debt	$2,229,224,922
Total interest	$34,529,859
Cash in Treasury, coin	68,603,640
Do. currency	10,118,111
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	24,465,000
Total in Treasury	$103,186,751
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,160,568,030
Decrease during the month	1,198,229
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money—principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,953,450
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,617,124

ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Two Prisoners Dig Their Way Out of the Western Penitentiary—A Bold and Ingenious Plan—A Tunnel Forty Feet Long Dug Under the Wall.

Yesterday morning, something of a commotion was created at the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, by the discovery that two of the prisoners had dug their way of their cell, and made their escape. An investigation revealed one of the most bold and ingenious methods of escape that criminal records afford.

The two men who escaped were John Carmichael, a miner by occupation, who was convicted in this county, of manslaughter, and Luke Bush, a professional burglar, who was committed from Armstrong county for larceny. The two men occupied a cell at the extreme end of the wing fronting on Sherman avenue, and their cell was about forty feet from the wall. The men where employed as carpet weavers while in confinement, and yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the Superintendent learning that the men were out of rags, carried a bag full to their cell, and was astonished to find the cell empty and the men gone.

An alarm was given, and an examination immediately made. At first their means of escape was not noticed, but presently a round hole immediately under the loom, and which was hidden by it, was discovered and proved a key to the mysterious escape. A further investigation revealed a tunnel under the wall, which came out a foot and a half from the wall on the outside. As before stated, the cell is situated about forty feet from the wall, and as the latter is sunk in the ground a distance of nine feet, the tunnel was dug about ten feet deep in order to avoid the wall.

Perhaps no other two men in the institution could have planned and executed such an escape with the same facility as these. Bush, being a professional cracksman was able, by his experience in such matters, to cut through the stone without the slightest noise, while Carmichael's experience as a miner was used to advantage in planning the tunnel in order to prevent a cave, and in getting rid of the dirt. In the cell were found the two pair of uniformed striped pants, and it was ascertained that the two men after escaping, had entered a carpenter shop and stolen two pairs of cotton overalls. Carmichael, who is a tall man, it seems had no trouble a climbing out of the hole on the outside of the wall, but his companion, who is a small man was not so fortunate. Accordingly Carmichael secured a post which he placed in the hole and by this means Bush was able to climb out.

As soon as the escape was discovered the police were notified and since then have been keeping a sharp lookout for the men, but up to last night they had not been apprehended. A reward for their arrest will probably soon be offered. Certain other details of the escape than those given above are withheld at the request of the officials.

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REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

List of Letters Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.

Below we give a list of the wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted at the office of Register Gray during the month of November:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent	Administrators	Bond
Mrs. Jane Scott	A. S. Bell	$6,500
Gottlieb Lilleg	Andrew Lillich	400
Joseph O'Brien	Mary J. O'Brien	1,400
Adam Kuntz	Catharine Kuntz	600
David Rodney	Geo. T. Oliver	500
Miss Luc'a Dobson	Mrs. Luc'a Dobson	100
John Hunkle	W. C. Henkle	500
W. M. Blackburn	O. H. P. Blackburn	500
John Smith	Margaret Smith	1,200
George Boyd	Peter Ivory	1,000
Daniel Hanlon	J. H. Bell	100
Daniel Shuck	Robert Bauman	800
Nich. Schultz	T. G. Smythe	800
Fred. Best	John Best	600
Marg. Dougan	Jane McCracken. Thomas Martin	3,000
Mary Pearson	C. Barchfield	300
Magdelina Hoeges	E. G. Krehan	1,000
Nath. Clark	Wm. McMasters	500
Christian Kopp	Jacob Kopp	40,000
John Cunningham	Eliz Cunningham James Pope	400
Charles Felix	M. C. Felix	1,000
Jos. Simmons	M. A. Simmons	200
Martin Schuler	Caroline Schuler	100
Matthew Johnston	Mary Johnston	400
Isaac Inman	B. F. Kennedy	4,000
Charles Hartman	Wm. Hartman C. H. Hartman	6,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
James A. Mazurie	Margaret Mazurie. Samuel Gray.
Catharine McIntosh	
John Bauer	Elizabeth Bauer.
Robert Porter	Wm. M. Porter.
Frederick Sert	A. R. Sert.
Anton Hoffman	Justin Hoffman.
Richard Carter	John A. Carter. John F. Hume.
A. M. Daniels	
Nicholas Wachter	Barbara Wachter.
David Lupton	
Thomas McMasters	John M. Larimer.
Rebecca A. Fry	
Mary A. Ferguson	John A. Ferguson.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Marietta Ravel was greeted by a good sized audience last evening, on the first performance of her new play of "Jartine." The piece was well put upon the stage, and the characters throughout were well enacted. The same bill is promised for this evening.

AT TRIMBLES a crowded house greeted the various performers last night. James Collins and Martha Wren gained rounds of applause in their sketch of "Barney's Courtship." "Baby" Benson, the Victorellis and the other new faces were well received. A good bill is promised to-night.

THE AMERICAN'S new stars shone in all their splendor at that house last night. Everything passed off smooth and pleasant. Where all did so well it would be invidious to particularize.

Prices Reduced.

Higby, Cust & Co., 189 Liberty street, now offering their entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware, remaining on hand at greatly reduced rates to make a final close of the business. The old patrons of the house and the public generally are invited to call and avail themselves of such bargains as are seldom offered in all articles in their line.

Thanksgiving Day,

1872, with all its pleasureable associations, has passed into the by-gone, but it will long be a day of pleasant memory to the hundreds of gentlemen who enjoyed the felicity of wearing on the occasion an elegant new suit from the cheapest house in the city, the Boston One Price Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, with its branch at 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ins. Co. North America.
INCORPORATED 1794.
Assets, - - - $3,500,000.
Boston Losses, - - 900,000.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1810.
Assets, - - - $2,345,000.
Boston Losses, - - 500,000.

Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Assets, - - - $1,300,000.
Boston Losses, - - 300,000.

Policies Written and Losses Paid in these Companies by
WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth Avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The Republicans of the Fourth ward are requested to meet in the School House THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, to suggest names to be voted for for Ward Officers, at the Primary meeting, Saturday, December 7. By order of
de3:e19 COMMITTEE.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND LAKE SUPERIOR IRON CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pittsburgh and Lake Superior Iron Company have this day levied an assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at its office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of December proximo.
JAMES W. BROWN,
Treasurer.
no13:d42

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail them themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH,
Inspector.
se23

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MONONGHELA INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per Share on the Capital Stock of the Company out of the earning of the last six months, Two Dollars per Share payable in Cash on and after the 27th inst., and Two Dollars per Share applied to Stock Due Bills.
JOHN H. CLANEY,
Secretary.
no25 97

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY,
NO. 99 FIRST AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, November 12, 1872.

DIVIDEND No. 18.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after December 4th, at the Office.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 4th proximo, inclusive.
WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
Secretary.
no23:d83

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND.—ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, TWO STEERS, one red and one black. The owner can have same by proving property and paying all charges. Apply at WM. PENN HOTEL, Jackson street, Allegheny. de3:e29

WANTS.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $15,000 to $20,000 cash, to engage in a well established and profitable manufacturing business in this city. For particulars address with real name, Lock Box 559, Pittsburgh. no28:e4

WANTED.—20 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work and cooking in private families in the city and country. Cooks, Chambermaids, Dining room Girls, Washers and Ironers in Laundries, Scrubbers, Colored Servants, Half-grown girls for Hotels, Seminaries, Restaurants and Boarding Houses; several Girls want Sewing and Operating and Light Work. Highest wages paid to competent persons, and families wanting help of any description can be supplied. Girls wanting good situations can procure them at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. no23

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE LAND OFFICE, 201 Liberty street, a snug Farm of 100 acres in Clinton County, Iowa; good soil, house, &c. Price $1,500. Terms easy. Farms and Farming Lands for sale in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. S. L. CUTHBERT, Real Estate Agent. de3

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.—A New Double House, built in modern style; each contains 8 Rooms, Pantry, Hall, &c. Also Stable, with a lot of 265 by 140 feet deep, fronting on Park avenue, East Liberty. This Property will be sold with all the ground or less, to suit the purchaser. Apply at 174 Grant street. oc15:b47-TTHS

FOR SALE.—COOPER SHOP AND BARREL factory, known as Ralya & Robinson's, well adapted for planing mill, situated in Allegheny city, adjoining the Fort Wayne Railway shops. Also if desired, the engine and shafting, complete and in good order. Possession given immediately if desired. Inquire of S. ROBINSON, agent of George Westlate, 316 Penn avenue, Allegheny city. no14:TTHS

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT AT Enon Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. 4 Lots at Jacks Run. 6 Lots on Jackson street. 5 Lots on Buena Vista street. House of 10 Rooms with Modern Improvements on Monterey street. 1 Lot at Fleming Station. Apply to
W. P. PRICE,
Real Estate and Collection Agency,
34 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
no25:d66

FOR SALE—AT NO. 50 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny city, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, containing 7 Rooms, Hall, Pantry, Bath Room, Finished Attic, good dry Cellar. Gas in all the rooms, Boston Range in Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water. The lot is 30 feet front by 120 feet deep, on which there is also a Wash House, Coal House, &c. If not sold before January 1st, 1873, it will be for rent. Inquire of JOHN RAMSEY, No. 50 Western avenue, Allegheny City. no25:d93

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.
my2

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
882 Penn street.
aus

FOR SALE.—A FEW DESIRABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in Dickson and Burchfield's Plan of Lots, adjoining City Farm and Homestead, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. Will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of H. DICKSON, on the premises, or of W. W. BURCHFIELD, No. 156 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc31:e44

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late MRS. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water throughout the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh. oc17:b72

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout: Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

$50,000 six per cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and accrued interest. This Mortgage is the first lien on the first twelve miles of the road, and is a key to the whole road; has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security and pays 7⅓ per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.
de2

James Gallagher's

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair)

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

AT THE
BOSTON ONE PRICE SQUARE
Dealing Clothing Stores,
95 Smithfield Street,
AND
178 FEDERAL STREET,
MORE AND BETTER CLOTHING
Can be bought for the same money than at an other
Store West of the Mountains.

1873. Diaries 1873.
OF THE
USUAL VARIETIES,
FOR SALE BY
Stevenson & Foster,
COR. WOOD ST. AND THIRD AVE.
de3:e17

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business,
FRANK P. BELL,
The name and style of the firm to be
REESE OWENS & CO.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1872.
REESE OWENS. FRANK P. BELL.

Reese Owens & Co.,
PORK PACKERS.
And manufacturers of
LARD OIL,
21 SEVENTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
de3-e18

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the
Bank of Pittsburgh,

MONDAY MORNING, December 2, 1872.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,401,154 38
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	300,000 00
Real Estate	60,578 10
Stocks and Miscellanies	42,385 16
Due by other Banks	127,886 49
Legal Tender and National Bank Notes and Checks and Fractional Currency	90,691 36
Specie	54,760 60
	$2,037,336 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,162,650 00
Profits and Earnings	238,476 99
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't.	35,207 60
Deposits	607,190 87
	$2,037,526 46

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. ROSEBURG,
Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 2d day of December, 1872, before me.
de3 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

OPENING OF ELEGANT
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Watches and Chains,
Of every style and prices.
Diamond Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Crosses, Gents' Pins and Studs,
FINE SETS OF JEWELRY,
In Stone, Cameo, Turquoise, Pearls, Corals, Amethyst, Topaz, Jet and Gold in great variety.
CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS,
Cable Necklaces, Fine Lockets, Crosses, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Charms, Children's Necklaces, Armlets, and Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Opera Glasses, Toilet Sets, Parian Marble Goods, Vases, Etc.
Our Prices are Low. Please Call.

COTTON MILL
FOR SALE.

On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872,
AT 10 A. M., AT THE COURT HOUSE,

I shall by virtue of an order of the District Cour of this county, offer

AT PUBLIC SALE

That valuable manufacturing property in Allegheny, consisting known as the

Anchor Cotton Mills

This property consists of a lot fronting 180 feet on Robinson street, and extending back on Balkam street 260 feet to Lacock street, on which is erected the large five story substantially built brick Cotton Mill, together with engine house, &c., in adjoining building, all in good repair. The machinery consists in part of about 10,000 spindles, (including 4 pairs self-acting mules), 271 looms. The greater portion of the machinery is of improved pattern, all in good order and now in operation. On an adjoining lot, bounded by Balkam, Lacock and Darragh streets, is erected a large fire-proof cotton warehouse, with capacity of over 1,000 bales uncompressed cotton, stable, &c.

As an inducement to parties wishing to purchase, the terms of sale have been made very liberal. One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid as follows: $50,000 cash, and the rest in equal payments at 12, 18 and 24 months with interest, for which approved endorsed notes shall be given, and the remaining three-fourths of the purchase money are to be paid in 6 equal annual installments, the first to be paid in three years from the date of sale, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Possession given in 30 days from sale. Insurance after sale to be kept up by the purchaser for the benefit of the present owners.

For further particulars address or call at the office on the premises.
JOHN D. JACKSON,
Commissioner.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,

Offer for one week an immense stock of dress goods at really extra bargains; also Shawls, Scarfs, and a large stock of Furs. Come and see these goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

Attractive Prices
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 MARKET ST.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

M. MENTZER & SON,
94 Market Street.

Big Bargains
IN
Dress Goods, Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Silk Velvets and Velveteens, cheap,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Waterproof Cloths,
CASSIMERES
Table Linens, Quilts, &c.,
Country Flannels and Blankets,
ALL AT
LOW FIGURES.

M. Mentzer & Son,
94 MARKET STREET.
oc29-TTHS

JUST OPENED,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY
Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
NECK FRILLINGS AND FLUTINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS,
ALL CHOICE SHADES.
A complete new stock of Ladies' and Childrens Made-up Goods—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c.
Great Bargains in PARASOLS to close up.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE NEW CROP
N. O. MOLASSES,
First of the Season,
In store and for sale by
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS AND SEED DEALERS,
271 Liberty Street.
no30:a5

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and [illegible] GOODS in great variety.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for 6 months	5 00
Do. for 3 months	2 50
Do. for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

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Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1872.

IT is now arranged that Mr. Greeley's funeral shall take place to-morrow, and it will be very largely attended by distinguished persons, and by orders and societies. President Grant has indicated his purpose to be present, and it is probable that a number of Cabinet ministers will accompany him. The feeling of sorrow and sympathy is universal. Not only in every part of this country, but in England as well, the feeling of regret is strongly expressed.

ELECTION TO-DAY.

The preliminary meetings, for indicating and nominating candidates for Council have been held, and to-day the selections made will be verified at the polls. We are glad to notice that the nominations made are excellent, and hope our Republican candidates will receive an undivided party vote. It is, at times, the case, that party lines are loosened at municipal elections. Unless there is a very strong reason why this should be done, there ought to be no failure in maintaining the party organization intact. While in municipal legislation and government there is apparently more of personal than party interest, often, yet there do arise questions where party faith is of great importance. It is, as a rule, dangerous to break over established political views, even in filling local offices.

To-day, however, there should be no temptation in this direction. Our observation is, that an unusually excellent class of candidates has been put in nomination, and we entertain no doubt but that in every Republican ward the full list of party candidates will be elected. This will give us a strong body in Councils, and will, we have no doubt, promote the growth and prosperity of the city. Under the plans developed thus far, the city has entered upon a career of growth that promises to be accelerated from year to year. It would be a sad thing were a policy, adverse to that of development and progress, to obtain in our city. Still there need be no anticipations of danger, as generally Republicans will be elected. Yet we are gratified that while this is the case, we have candidates entirely worthy the honors about to be conferred on them, and a sufficient number of old members in nomination to insure steadiness in Councils. These facts serve to give the election a quiet aspect.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The death of Mr. Greeley has raised a very important question as to the duty of the electors, who, had he lived, would probably have cast their votes for him for President. Before his death was anticipated, the subject was canvassed to some extent, the theory being that by casting the entire vote for President Grant, he would be induced to treat with especial kindness, Democrats and Liberals, and especially the people at the South. It is believed that Mr. Greeley was disposed to favor this view, and would probably have urged it, had he fairly resumed his place on the *Tribune*. His death renders it useless to cast the vote for him, and it is a recognized fact that the electors have the right to cast their votes for whom they will. The only reason urged against casting it for Grant is, that by giving it to some prominent Democrat, Hendricks, for example, there will be some advantage afforded him in the contest for the nomination four years hence. This strikes us as a very fallacious view, as so many circumstances will arise, prior to the actual nomination, that the mere fact of a given person receiving a certain number of electoral votes will count for nothing.

As matters stand, we are of the opinion that it will not only be a graceful act, but one that will be productive of good results, to cast the entire electoral vote for Grant. It will be borne in mind that his election is certain in any event,—and the significance of it will be in its being accepted as an advance by the opposition toward establishing friendly relations with the President. We believe such a move will be well received, and the kindness reciprocated. President Grant evidently intends to deal as impartially as possible with all sections of the Union, and with people of every political belief. Having this disposition, it is not hard to see that if those of the opposition put themselves in an attitude to receive special favors, their chances will be all the better for it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give in full to-day, the annual message of President Grant. Like his other messages, it is plain and practical, full of information, but not abounding in suggestion. It is rather more lengthy than his previous messages, the greater length being the result of the multiplicity of the topics. We think the document will make a favorable impression on the country, particularly as it indicates that he will follow, substantially, the same line of policy as in previous years, except as he may modify for better, as the result of the recent election. But that so far as the collection of taxes and the steady reduction of the debt are concerned, he will pursue in the future the same line of policy as in the past. So with the enforcement of the laws,—the theory that a bad law should be enforced in order that it may be the sooner remedied, is still the theory of the President. But in shaping his general policy, it is plain that the sentiments contained in the Philadelphia platform have been thoroughly considered, and are to be developed in the coming administration.

The President alludes to the Boston fire as our only calamity during the year. The Treaty of Washington is referred to as having opened the way for the satisfactory disposition of the Alabama claims, by means of the Geneva award, and Congress is recommended to appoint a commission to examine claims under this award. The prompt settlement of the boundary difficulty between England and the United States, through the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, is recognized, and credit given Mr. Bancroft for the ability displayed in presenting the case. Mr. Adams is also complimented both by the Queen of England and the President for the ability displayed by him at Geneva. The dereliction of Venezuela, in paying her obligations to this country, are pointed out and payment urged. The visit of the Japanese Embassy is adverted to, but as they could not sign a treaty in this country, no tangible results grew out of it.

Our relations with foreign powers are entirely friendly. The Vienna exposition is adverted to as affording a rare opportunity for the display of American skill before eastern Europe, and an appropriation asked for to enable the commissioners that are or may be appointed, to properly perform their work. Our relations with Mexico are in the main peaceful, the commission of lawless acts along the border being a source of trouble.

The important part of the Message is that which relates to home affairs. The public debt, first of all in importance, has been reduced during the year, $99,960,253.54, which, when we consider the reductions in taxation, is a very handsome showing. The President presents a recommendation that Congress shall provide for bestowing aid on our citizens who may become penniless through sickness, or misfortune abroad. We regard this as a very humane suggestion, and hope Congress will give it effect. It is well known that, occasionally, cases of actual distress are brought to the attention of our Consuls abroad, but owing to there being no public means, and the salary of the Consul not permitting, the suffering American was turned away. We hope this will be remedied.

The suggestions of the President relative to the Franking Privilege have the merit of conservatism, and may, for this identical reason, prove of value. He proposes that the abuse be mitigated, so that it shall be less costly. This is a sensible and practical step toward absolute reform. The President thinks it will not be practicable for Congress, at its present session, to fully arrange for taking telegraph lines under government control, but believes that something can be done to that end, and proposes that the movement be put in such a shape that the next Congress can take up the work where the present leaves off. By thus making haste slowly—by doing its work carefully, he believes that Congress will eventually accomplish, in the direction referred to, results long desired.

Without, at this time, following the message farther in its details, it is proper to say that it is the best, all things considered, President Grant has ever prepared. And this is no mean praise; for as a writer, he is clear, succinct, condensed and forcible. The present message is distinguished by real statesmanlike grasp. A wide range of subjects is considered—some of them of a complex character, yet all his statements and recommendations show a perfect grasp of everything that is brought under discussion. The message, as a result, is harmonious, perfectly direct, and forceful, from the common sense directness with which everything is put. It is calm, dispassionate, dignified. In all respects, as a State paper, it will take rank with any other, as a model document of its kind.

THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1872.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that as a nation we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home, peace abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few people.

THE BOSTON AND CHICAGO FIRES.

With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow citizens of the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances, a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, with the prospect that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities, which often overtake nations; and as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present piece.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which, for a time, seriously imperilled the settlement by friendly arbitration of the grave difference between this Government and that of her Britannic Majesty, which, by the treaty of Washington, had been referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration, which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardized the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in the most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner extremely satisfactory to this Government and in accordance with the views and the policy which I had mentioned. The tribunal which had convened at Geneva, in December, concluded its laborious session on the fourteenth day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of a long standing difference between the two Governments.

And in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same treaty, it leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded. The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the protocol of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the Tribunal, and the opinions given by the several arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my approbation of the dignity, patience, impartiality and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions.

Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me its appreciation by Her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of the Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribune. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in this appreciation. It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal to record my high appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government to express my sense of the talents and wisdom which they brought to bear in the attainment of the result so happily reached.

It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it of their respective shares of the money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

By the thirty-fourth article of the treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain, in their construction of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration, and the award of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty.

Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands as a member of the Cabinet. At the date of the treaty which has given rise to the discussion between the two governments, as the minister to Great Britain, when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in the maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission. After a partial investigation of the case, and of the statements of each party, His Majesty, the Emperor, on the 21st of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States, that the boundary line between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, should be drawn through the Haro channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States.

Copies of the case were presented by each Government and of the statement or the reply of each, and a translation of the award are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for more than twenty-six years—ever since the ratification of the treaty—Great Britain has contested, and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent.

It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt and spontaneous action of her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award; in anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the awards signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops, which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in the executive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and that in a military point the occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the executive possession of the United States.

It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and a determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro Channel, upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose. The experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or rather monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia and the adjoining possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line deferred. Population shall enter and occupy the territory. Trivial contests of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the Caleminous possessions of Great Britain. In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possession which had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised, which for the time raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important. This question has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and other legislatures of the Provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government.

THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL.

The Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the completion of the survey and determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

PEACE WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

With France, our earliest ally, Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States, Germany, with whose Government and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual message, the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire, respecting consuls and trade marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization, all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed. Congress at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expense of commissioners on the part of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of the Congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of three years, and has held its session in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next session in the United States. The centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition to be held during the next year in Vienna on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will in a large degree be lost to the citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recommend in addition to an appropriation of money that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port, to Vienna and back their articles for exhibition.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom which is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present Government, the acts of which just complaint is made, will cease.

The proceedings of the commission under the Convention with Mexico of the fourth of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two governments, which, it is believed, will prove successful. The Commissioners appointed, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the seventh of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texan frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of the country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

It is not without regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantage, and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents, wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of the slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of the Government in Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is greatly to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted, in the absence of regular ones for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step towards emancipation, but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited in harmony with sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of the intention of the present Government to carry into effect the laws of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a people and continues a blooded and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuation of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that the citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce, and if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

It is announced that the ratification of the convention under the auspices of this Government between Spain on one part and the allied Republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped, are in the way of satisfactory adjustment. With these States, as with the Republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations. It is with regret, however, I announced that the Government of Venezuela has made no payments of the award under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That Republic is understood to be now almost, if not quite, tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injuries to our citizens, and by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty of the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing Embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with power for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutual appreciation of their interests which may be promoted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken. In this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago, that to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people, and to secure the United States its share of the commerce that is destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries to serve as a part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representation of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

PROTECTION OF OUR CITIZENS ABROAD.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion of the transfer to the Department of the Interior to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all the powers and duties in relation to the territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law, or by custom. Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of the distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other governments to authorize Consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect are commended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick under such circumstances. It is well known that such citizens report to foreign Consuls in great numbers. Though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who through accident or otherwise become penniless, or have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charity of our own officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect, that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

THE TREASURY.

The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1872, were from:

Customs	$216,370,286 77
From sales of public lands	2,575,714 19
Internal Revenue	130,642,177 72
Tax on National Bank Circulation, &c	6,523,396 39
Pacific Railway Companies	749,861 87
Customs, fines, &c	1,136,442 34
Fees, consular, patent, land, &c	2,284,095 92
Miscellaneous sources	4,412,254 71
Total ordinary receipts	$364,694,229 91
From premium on sales of coin	9,412,637 65
Total net receipts	374,106,867 56
Balance in Treasury June 30th, 1871, including 18,228,35 received from unavailable	109,935,705 59
Total available cash	$484,042,573 15

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were for:

Civil expenses	$16,189,059 20
Foreign intercourse	1,839,369 14
Indians	7,061,728 82
Pensions	2,853,340 76
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	35,372,157 20
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards	21,249,809 99
Miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue	42,958,329 08
Interest on the public debt	$117,357,839 72
Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt	270,559,695 91
Premium on bonds purchased	6,958,266 76
Redemption of the public debt	99,960,253 54
Total	106,918,520 30
Total net disbursements	377,478,216 21
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872	106,564,356 94
Total	$484,042,573 15

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253 54. The source of this reduction is as follows:

Net ordinary receipts during the year	$364,694,229 91
Net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt	270,559,695 91
Total	$94,134,534 00
Add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased	$2,454,370 89
Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with the same at the commencement of the year	3,371,348 65
Total	$99,960,253 54

This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt, which adds together the principal, interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication. The reduction was $100,544,491 28. The source of this reduction is as follows:

Reduction in principal account	$99,960,003 54
Reduction in unpaid interest account	3,330,952 96
Total	$103,290,956 50
Reduction in cash on hand	$2,746,465 22
Total	$100,544,491 28

On the basis of the last table, the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the first of March, 1869, to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870	$87,134,782 84
From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871	117,619,630 25
From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872	94,895,348 94
From March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872, eight months	64,047,237 84
Total	$363,696,999 77

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at its last session, the expenditure of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burthen upon any people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still have sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt, and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed, unvarying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interest of the debtor class, and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, to be $35,799,991.82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1872, to be $35,372,157.20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of $427,834.62. The estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are $33,801,378.78. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately for fortification, river and harbor improvements, and for public buildings and grounds, and the Washington aqueduct.

The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and requisitions have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, &c., due colored soldiers properly coming under that head of the Bureau.

All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads, $1,300,000, of which $890,757 was over the Pacific Railroad; for transportation by water, $62,637,352, and by stage, $4,897,584, and for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamster, &c., &c., $92,465,064. About $370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due.

The Quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement $367,172.72 of claims of loyal citizens for quartermasters' stores taken during the war. Subsistence supplies to the amount of $89,048.12 have been issued to the Indians.

The annual average mean strength of the army was 24,101 white and 2,494 colored soldiers.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The total deaths for the year reported were thirty-six white and fifty-four colored.

The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be ordered by Congress. There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of the full number established by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy. Though many are only partially completed, the results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce with greater depth of channels, greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, adds millions to the wealth of the country, and increases the resources of the Government. The bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse.

THE SUTRA TUNNEL.

The able and exhaustive report made by the commission appointed to investigate the Subtra Tunnel has been transmitted to Congress.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The observations and reports of the Signal office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, sea port and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India Islands.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: A discontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well defined offences, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by courts-martial may be adjusted; the consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made as a measure of economy; the appropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the City of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary sergeants from non-commissioned officers as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the army medical museum; a reappropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriation unexpended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and depot upon the Atlantic coast, and the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimenting ground for heavy ordnance; the adoption of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff corps; a continuance of the work upon coast defences; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of time for the presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under the act of July 14th, 1864, and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is inspired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they should acquire before entering the academy; also an appropriation for philosophical apparatus, and increase in the numbers and pay of the Military Academy band.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE SEABOARD.

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of the western and southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself on the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equable and just legislation. A route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic, to Charleston, South Carlina, and Savannah, Georgia, by water, by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, and canals and slack water navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, has been surveyed, and a report made by the accomplished second and third engineer officers of the army. New routes will be prepared for the consideration of Congress—namely, by an extension of the Kanawha and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that when completed they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country, has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water and market, will be demanded in the near future is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest that either a committee or commission be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demand of products, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction. In addition to these to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, your attention will no doubt be called at this session, looking to the great future growth of the country and the increasing demands of commerce. It might be well while on this subject not only to have examined and reported upon the various practical routes for the connection of the Mississippi with tide water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of unestimable value in case of foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of the route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer.

I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service. It shows a deficiency in the expenses incurred during the past year, and wants an appropriation for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year. In addition to its regular service, it is evident that unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers. With an energetic, progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend careful consideration by Congress of the recommendation made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,422.37, and the expenditures to $26,658,192.31. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the increase of revenue was $1,878,380.95, or 937 per cent., and the increase of each expenditures $2,268,088.23, or 929 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general Treasury was $3,317,765.94, an excess of $389,707.28 over the deficiency for the year 1871.

Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles, 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post-offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,502, or twenty per cent. over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to $1,871,246.25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic mail steamship service was $220,301.70. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $102,702.097.

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special Acts of Congress. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for conveying monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, which will be increased to one million per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1st, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio Jenerio, Brazil, and the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawayian island, making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present $725,000 per annum. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French Postal Department, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come with respect either to reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendation made by the Postmaster General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil, for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, for the establishment of a post-office savings bank, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses.

ACQUIRING TELEGRAPH LINES.

I would recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method, equitable to private corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of the short session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that future action may be fair to the Government and to the private parties concerned.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific Mail steamship company, between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provision made for a semi-monthly service after October 1st, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California, New Zealand and Australian line, monthly, plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of the Government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it, should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the western South American ports. By this means much trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into consideration.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the department of justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney General, though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the amendments thereto. I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities, to deprive other citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence, but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of those rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with these rights. I look with confidence to a time not far distant, when the obvious advantages of good order and peace, with the evidence and abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecution or inflict punishments to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy, I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration; but action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce the will and rigor of such acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to exercise the enforcement of the act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several Bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are in excellent condition. The work which in some of them for some years has been brought down to a recent date, and all the current business, has been promptly dispatched.

THE INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced their forages upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railroads through the public domain, the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of country, and at the same time improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indian, and erecting thereon a territorial form of Government, is one of great importance. As a compliment of the existing Indian policy, the question of removal to that territory has within the past year been presented to many tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory, it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably disposed Indians to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbance to the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands within the Indian Territory.

A Territorial Government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroads of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of the lands held by them for the same period. During the last fiscal year there were disposed of out of the public lands 11,864,175 acres, a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount, 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash, 389,460 acres located with military warrants, 4,671,332 acres taken for homesteads, 693,613 acres located with college scrip, 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads, 465,347 acres granted to wagon roads, 714,255 acres given to States as swamp land, and 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Office amounted to $3,218,100. During the same period 22,016,608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity already surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 acres of the public land still unsurveyed.

The reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent Office 13,626 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates and registers of trade marks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to $700,954 86, and the total expenditures to $623,553.90, making the net receipts over the expenditures $77,400.96. Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at its origin and inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last, with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session. The subject of the re-organization of the Patent Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the attention of Congress. The commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The commissioner complains of the want of room for the model gallery and for the working force and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly, without more room in which to arrange the files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,179,340, an amount larger by $3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,313,469 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls, without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this Department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the rates of pension. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is $176,000, being 6 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,689; the number received during the year was 26,574; the number disposed of was 39,978, making a net gain of 12,604. The number of claims now on file is 590,890. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, 3,518 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 3,655 applications prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims; 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from the rolls for various causes 9,504 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be disposed of by the first of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decimal period as to the material condition and resources of the nation is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate constitutional provision regarding the decimal census if a census in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no reapportionments of Congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming, as it would, in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble precedent of the progress of the United States during that century. The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences which abundantly prove its efficiency from the various institutions of learning and education of all kinds throughout the country.

The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress providing for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of public land for educational purposes to aid the States in the general education of the rising generation is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with the older communitives. In but one of them (Utah) is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizens may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostility. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in that city, should bear with the citizens of the districts a just share of the expense of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, etemological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of that department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner is informed and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The commissioner makes one recommendation, that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one tenth of it be reserved in timber where is exists, and where it does not exist, inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of the two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has had two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commission, at your coming session, to transmit a full report of the progress made, and lay before you details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign artists' products and manufactures, which by the terms of the act is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of a greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and is serving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil people of all the commercial nations of the world in a manner calculated to ensure international good feelings.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under the authority of Congress, rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tried by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government, but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of the question, and secure to the public service, for all time, a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2d, 1872.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and I had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP.
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap.
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap.

Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound, and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

For a new and splendid assortment of Drugs and Chemicals and Fancy Articles of all kinds—Lowe's, Lubin's and Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes—go to
James E. Burn's & Co.'s Drug Store,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.
Faber & Van Doren,
307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
Pianos and Organs.
GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. FIRST CLASS.
The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.
Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, Latest, Best and Cheapest editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list.

BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CEMENT—200 BBLS LOUISVILLE Cement, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
SECOND STORY.
BLANKETS, White, Blue and Gray.
BLANKETS, Country and Factory.
COMFORTABLES, very low.
WHITE BED SPREADS.
SHAWLS AND SCARFS, good stock.
BEAVER CLOTHS.
SACKING CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOAKINGS.
At $4. At $4.
LADIES' FELT SUITS,
All colors, worth $10.
Holiday Goods,
HOLIDAY GOODS,
ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
AT 25 CENTS.
BLACK POPLINS,
Good Colors.
AT 31 CENTS.
Heavy Black Poplin Alpacas,
A Great Bargain.
At 37½c, Black Alpacas—cheap.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—a bargain.
At 65c, Black Alpacas—worth 75c.
At 75c, Black Alpacas.
AT 87½ CENTS.
Heavy Black Brilliantine,
Worth $1.25.
At 25c, Plaids—good styles.
At 37½c, Plaids—very cheap.
At 50c, Heavy All-Wool Plaids.
At 62½c, Heavy Serge Plaids.
AT 25 CENTS.
Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
AT 31 CENTS.
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS,
A yard wide. A full stock at very low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
Allegheny.

Opened This Day
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET ST.,
And to which we invite the
Attention of Dealers.

Handkerchiefs, Mottol Initial, Embroidered, Lace, 3-4 Hemmed and Hemstitched, 5-8 and 4-8 Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs in every quality.
Gents' Colored, White and Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs.
Cashmere Mufflers.
Embroidered and Braided Linen Suits.
Fringed Fishers.
Fancy Woolen Goods, Mitts, Gloves, Wristlets, Leggings, Scarfs, Hoods, Nubias.
5 Cases Felt Skirts, an extra good quality at low prices.
Men's and Ladies' Underwear.
Hosiery, Ladies', Childs' Fancy, Plain and Ribbed.
Gent's Shaker Socks.
Country Socks.
Mens' Gloves and Mitts.
Sheep, Buck, Leather and Cloth Gauntlets.
Ladies' and Men's Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
New Gimps, Fringes, Loops, Tassels,
Also, Colored and White Blankets.
Repollants, in all mixtures at reduced figures.
Shawls at closing prices.

77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
Wholesale Only.

NEW GOODS
AT
Bottom Prices.
New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
Merinos, Velveteens,
Prints, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cantons,
Shawls, Skirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, &c., &c.
Merchants assorting up should call and examine. Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169,
Federal St., Allegheny.
A Specialty in Gents' Scarlet
All-Wool Flannel Underwear,
Plain and Ribbed.
Gents' Underwear.
YOUTH'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR of every description.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear,
Ladies' and Misses' Felt Skirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral Skirts.
FANCY BOXES.
Just received,
FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Gents' Fur Top Kid Gloves.
Gents' Buck, Sheepskin, Cloth and Merino Gloves.
Boys' Gloves of all kinds.
HOODS, NUBIAS, CLOAKS, ETC.
Seasonable Goods, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
At 12½c, Heavy Bleached Muslins—cheap.
At 16c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin—extra heavy.
Carpets! Carpets!
Ingrain Carpets,
Rag Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
All-Wool Carpets.
OIL CLOTHS,
VERY LOW.
Floor Oil Cloths,
Stair Oil Cloths,
Table Oil Cloths—very cheap.
Mats, Mats,
Rugs, Rugs, &c.,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
CHOICE LOTS
FOR
Suburban Residences.
CITY WATER AND GAS.
No Small Lots.
Low Prices and Easy Payments.
The Linden Land Company offer for sale a few choice Lots, varying in size from one-half acre upwards, situated in
LINDEN GROVE, OAKLAND,
The most beautiful and accessible suburb of this city. The property is eligibly located, can be reached by steam cars, street railways, and by easy drive in twenty minutes on
FIFTH AVENUE,
Soon to be laid with wooden pavement, and destined, ere long, to be the most fashionable and frequented drive in the city. It presents every variety of surface, beautiful scenery, forest trees. Is surrounded with charming country seats, and offers all the attractions of a country home, with a few minutes' walk from the heart of the city. The office of the Company is near the corner of Wilmot and Ward streets, on the property, where a person will be on hand to show it. For further particulars inquire of
HILL BURGWIN.
oc3:a81 143 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE
BY
Herron & Bates,
38 WOOD STREET.
6,000 ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Wetzel county, West Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Land is finely Timbered with Black Walnut, Oak and Poplar. Will sell the Property on easy terms, and at the extremely low price of $2.25 per acre.
A FARM OF 109 ACRES in Centre township, Columbiana county, Ohio, on line of Niles and New Lisbon R. R., 2½ miles from New Lisbon, and 8 miles from Leetonia. Soil rich and underlaid with limestone; also a 4 foot vein of Gas Coal and 10 feet of FIRE CLAY. Price $75.00 per acre. Terms easy.
TWO 2 STORY BRICK HOUSES on WYLIE AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Lots 20x76. Good location. For sale at the extremely low rate of $3,000 each. Payments easy.
$5,000 ACRES OF VIRGINIA LAND IN THE ROANOKE VALLEY at prices within the means of all. Good farms selling from $5 00 to $20.00 per acre. Climate unsurpassed. These lands are rapidly changing hands—many settlers from Allegheny county now locating there. Will send circulars containing full description of property upon application, enclosing postage stamp. Don't fail to send for them.
MONEY TO LOAN.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
MORTGAGES WANTED.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
100 Quarter and Half-Acre
LOTS,
ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,
With 1¼ acres of ground, and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of
JOHN GRAZIER,
103 Smithfield street.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, December 2, 1872. }

Winter opens with the local money market tending to still greater ease, and although the El Dorado of the seeker after loans has as yet not been reached, still there is this consolation to the borrower: things might be even worse than they are. The banks are moving with extreme caution, and the feeling which they have been and are still exhibiting, is one of dread and alarm. The picture is not a cheerful one—would that it could be clothed in habiliments of joy and gladness, but the artist who would do justice must pencil and paint things as they are. Men whose credit is above cavil have, within the past thirty days, been compelled to seek money on the street, at rates as high as fifteen per cent. per annum, and even at this rate were unable to command sufficient means to keep their work in operation. Since 1857 no such stringency has been experienced, and many aver that the troubles of that year are exceeded by those of the present, and that the only reason that money now is more comeatable and offered at lower rates is that those who have been the most energetic, industrious and persevering, are contracting so far as possible, and in some instances retiring altogether from the field of activity, energy, development, labor and industry. To-day the National Councils commenced their annual sessions. That they will forego all other business until adequate measures are adopted for the financial relief of the people is what is expected at their hands. The Republican party looks to them to settle matters right, and to make such provision for not only the future, but also for the immediate necessities of the people, as may save them from impending calamity. The public debt during the past month has been reduced but $1,198,229. This is one of the first signs shown that there is to be perfect accord with the wishes of the people. No one desires a reduction of the public debt, and if it is a blessing, as some of the ablest financiers allege, why not let it remain just as it is? No one wants it paid off, and as blessings, just now, are few and far between, would it not be well to cling to those we have, without seeking for those we know not of? The financial bearings of the eastern cities are very favorable. Boston, notwithstanding the recent devastation by fire, run up in the deposits with its bank during the past week the incredible amount of over three million dollars, and in the same time the footings of increase in deposits received by the banks in the city of New York amount to over a million and a half, showing that the crisis which has proven so annoying and in some instances disastrous to the industrial interests of the country, should, as this paper has already alleged, been avoided, and that a recurrence of it in the future ought to be regarded as a blunder which by many good men is looked upon worse than a crime. There is nothing doing in local stocks. There are instances where some of our best home bank stocks have been sold at a sacrifice, the holders being compelled to raise money.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	112⅞
U. S. Sixes—1881	113
" " (coupons)	116⅞
5-20—1862	113
5-20—1864	113⅞
" 1865	113⅞
" 1865 new	115⅛
" 1867	116⅛
" 1868 (coupons)	115⅞
10-40s	108⅞
" (coupons)	108⅞
Currency 6's	112⅛
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96⅞
Erie	53
Michigan Southern	93⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87⅞
Rock Island	111⅞
North Western, Common	87⅞
Pacific Mail	87⅞
Western Union Telegraph	76⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅞
Union Pacific	36⅞
Toledo & Wabash	69⅞
Fort Wayne	92⅛
Adams Express	92⅛
American Express	71⅞
United States Express	81⅛
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	88
Harlem	113⅞

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	56⅞
Reading R. R.	58⅛
United Co.'s New Jersey	121
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35⅞
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅛
Lehigh Navigation	58⅞
Pittsburgh City 5's	73⅛
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93⅛
Central Transportation	46⅛

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, December 2, 1872. }

ASHES—Soda Ash is easier and quiet, though nominally unchanged; common (48 per cent) 4½@5; refined do, 6@6¼; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5; Pearls, 11@11½; Pots, 9@10. Arsenic, 4; Black Lead, 6.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand, with regular sales at $2,00@2,50 per bbl for common to fair, and $2,75@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 per gallon.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the best grades, and we are reported sales of prime to choice roll, in small packages, at 27@30 cts. Common butter is dull and in good supply.

BEANS—$2,00@2,50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—We are reported sales of several lots at prices ranging from 5 to 6½ cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$9 per bbl.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 23¼@23½ for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CIDER—$5,50@6,50 per bbl.

CEMENT—Louisville, 2,50@2,75 per bbl; Rosendale, $4@4½; Calcined Plaster, 4@4½.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged—the inquiry is mainly for prime Goshen, which is still quoted at 16½@17 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but an early improvement in the demand is anticipated. Prices are nominally unchanged: 4@6 cts per lb for Apples; 7@8 for prime halve Peaches, and 12@13 for Blackberries.

DRESSED HOGS—Continue dull, though prices are without quotable change; 5@5½ cts per lb.

EGGS—The stock of fresh continues small and prices, in consequence, are still maintained; 34@35 cts. Limed are selling at a variety of prices, say from 27@32, according to quality.

FLOUR—There is a steady local demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; $7,50@8 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8@8,50 for red winter. The sales of the former are increasing, and it is owing to the fact that it is much cheaper than the latter—a great many will try it, both store keepers and consumers, when there is a difference of 50 cts per bbl. Rye Flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry, and for some kinds, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, prices are higher. Wheat is reported in good demand, both city and country mills buying, and as compared with this day week, prices are a shade higher; we quote at $1.65@1,79 for good to choice red; and, as already intimated, it is very scarce at present. Oats also in better demand, and as the arrivals have been comparatively light for some weeks, stocks are considerably reduced, and prices a little better; may be quoted at 39 to 42 for good mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is firmer in consequence of light stocks, but with a limited demand prices are unchanged; 55 to 57c. New Ear Corn is also in light supply, and may be quoted steady at 50. Rye is quiet and nominal at 80c. Barley is quoted at a variety of prices—sales of spring reported all the way from 75 to 90c, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rios are held firmly at the late advance, especially for the higher grades, which are growing scarcer, and consequently more valuable. Lower grades are in good supply at Rio and in this country, but the importing trade have confidence in their position and utterly refuse to make any concession. Java Coffee is relatively lower than Rio, and at our quotations may be considered the cheapest Coffee selling. Other mild Coffees easy. Sugars—Refined sugars are still unsettled, but the belief is that the market will be higher because the manufacturers are now running half time, in some cases with a few stopped entirely, and the whole will go out in this month to clean up and take stock. Raws are in light supply at high figures—too high for refining purposes at the present rates for standard refined. Rice—Carolina firm at the late advance.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13½; Crushed, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12½; B, 12⅜; Ex. C 12¼; C, 12⅛; Chespeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 6½@10; Porto Rico, 10⅜@11; Demarara, 11⅜@11½.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina 8½@9; Rangoon, 7½@8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 50; Clover, 35; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—Is firm, with a demand fully up to the supply, and prices are well maintained; sales of baled, on track, at $28@33 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4,25@4,75 per bbl.

HONEY—35 to 40 cents per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra, is quoted in a jobbing way at 78@80c.

ONIONS—$2,50@3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows quoted steady at 70c in bulk by the car load, 75c sacked, and 80c in small lots.

POULTRY—Continues very dull, and there is considerable old stock on hand, which can scarcely be sold at any price. Live chickens, 50@60c per pair; dressed, fresh receipts, 11 to 12c per lb. Turkeys, 14 to 16c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 6½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 13c; Rib Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 11; Clear Sides, 11½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16½c; Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, in tierces, 9½c; half bbls, 10½c; pails, 10½c. Mess Pork, $15.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1,95 per bushel.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8½.

WHISKY—Is quiet and unchanged; high-wines 92@93 cts.

WOOL—We have to notice a lull in the excitement occasioned by the Boston fire, and a reaction has already set in with a tendency to lower prices. Advices from the eastern markets state that notwithstanding many holders of Wool ask higher prices, yet they are unable to obtain their asking price, and are willing to meet the views of manufacturers rather than miss sales. In many districts in the country where recently considerable excitement prevailed and competition had sprung up with the influx of buyers, we now hear that but little is doing, and buyers unwilling to pay higher than 55c—from all we can learn, we see nothing in the condition of the Wool or Woolens goods market to warrant higher prices than prevailed in the country during the month of October. It is generally predicted that prices must rule lower after the opening of the new year, as the heavy orders sent abroad for Foreign Wools, will be arriving in January and February.

We repeat the advice we gave in our last that the present time is certainly the most favorable for Wool growers to sell and get the full value of their Wool. We quote:

Fine Fleece	50@55 cts per lb.
Choice Clip	55@60 " "
Unwashed	30@37 " "

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, }
MONDAY Dec. 2, 1872. }

CATTLE.

Following shows the number that come in by rail, the point at which they were shipped and and the name of the shipper:

John Shepard, Bridgeport	3 cars
R. F. Frater, Bridgeport	1 "
Jas. McCreary, Bellaire	3 "
D. Branson, Bridgeport	1 "
Chas. Shomaker, Bridgeport	1 "
C. A. McCleary, Bridgeport	1 "
S. Hathaway, Bellaire	1 "
J. Wisner, Bellaire	1 "
J. Miller, Bellaire	1 "
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 "
W. Smith, Massilon	1 "
W. Brinkerhoff, Wooster	1 "
W. Barron, Londonville	1 "
B. S. Keyes, Mansfield	1 "
Jas. West, Mansfield	1 "
W. C. Hollar, Mansfield	1 "
Jacob Needy, Mansfield	1 "
Marks Bros., Crestline	1 "
Kobin & Williams, Farmland	2 "
Greenwald & K, Upper Sandusky	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
Total	25

Notwithstanding the supply was considerably below that of last Monday, we have to report another very hard market, excepting strictly prime butcher stock, of which there were but very few on sale. In addition to the 26 cars above noted, there were about 400 driven in, making in the aggregate about 900 against close on to if not altogether 1,300 last week; yet in the face of this, with some 400 less cattle, trade was even worse; this is evident from the fact that there were some 15 or 16 cars left over unsold. The butchers generally bought very sparingly, and as might be expected, with everything in their favor, they were very "bearish," and succeeded in buying common and medium stock even lower than last Monday; so anxious were holders generally of these particular grades to close out, that they were willing in some instances to let the buyer fix the price, but even after adopting this very liberal policy (for the butchers) they were unable to accomplish their purpose, as there were a great many more cattle than were wanted. We doubt if over two-thirds of the cattle on sale were sold; there were very few dealers who were successful in closing out—some of the regular drovers did not sell over 8 to 12 head out of 40 to 50, several had two and three cars left over, so that in all their must have been 15 or 16 cars left over unsold out of the 50 cars on sale. The low price of hogs and abundance of poultry and game is telling very seriously on the consumption of beef, and this is the principal cause of the material falling in the demand for cattle; furthermore, it is probable that trade will be hard and unsatisfactory until after the holidays—it is always hard at this particular time for the reasons above stated, and there is no reason why this year should be an exception.

A few fancy steers, averaging 1,400, brought 7¼@7¾, but the number sold above 7c was very small, and even at 7, hardly one in 15, and the only reason why the prices of prime stock are maintained, lies in the fact that the offering of this kind are very small; if there were even a fair proportion of this kind, prices would sink to a level with the other grades. Good 1,200@1,300 steers, fat and smooth, of good quality, brought 6@6½, and many of our best butchers were able to obtain all they wanted at these quotations; fair 900@1,000 steer, 5@5½; common cows and heifers, 3@4; bulls, 2½@3. Following is a pretty full report of the day's business.

Hazelwood & Blackstock report having sold 20 out of 45 head at 4@6c.

Sadler, Havens & Co. retailed 3 loads of mixed Ohio stock at 3@6c; wholesaled one car averaging 850@900 lbs at 4c; 3 cars drove over.

Orr, Williams & Co retailed 2 cars of very common Ohio stock, averaging 700@800 lbs, at 2½@4c; 2 cars left over.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. report 31 head of Green Co., Pa., stock at 4@5½; one car of Ohio stock unsold.

S. Marks & Bro. report 4 cars of Ohio stock—one car to J. Holmes at 6¼.

M. Varner, 40 head of common to good Washington Co stock at 3@5c.

Jacob Needy, 2 cars of mixed Ohio stock at 5@7c.

W. Moonshine, 25 head of Washington county stock for Hess Bros.—mostly unsold.

Jas. Hunter retailed one car prime Ohio stock at 5½@6.

Keifer & Beyer sold 1 car mixed to prime Ohio stock at 5@6¼.

J. A. McMarlin 7 head good Butler Co. steers at an average of 6c.

Henry Nagle 10 head good Butler Co. stock—bid 4½c, asked 5c.

Eli Katz 1 car common Ohio steers for C. M. Holmes, 3½@4½; 1 car prime butcher stock averaging 1,400 to W. Peters at 7¼c.

Filliner & Sheltn antle 18 head of inferior to fair Butler Co. stock at 2½@4½c.

J. A. Cotton reports 15 head of common Mercer Co. steers and cows at 2½@3½.

Sam. Lowenstein, 1 car of Ohio steers, on commission, at 4½@5½.

John Young sold 4 light heifers averaging 700 lbs. at 2½.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 1 car milk cows and steers for Brinkerhoof & Shelley at an average of $40 per head all around; 38 head from Ohio, and 16 from Penna, on their own account at 4@6c.

Peter Hartman reports having sold 32 at 3½@5½, out of 70; held best cattle over being unwilling to sell at the prices.

Smith & Kraus one car common to prime Ohio stock at 3@6.30.

SHEEP.

The number on sale was unusually large footing up between 1,100 and 1,200, and that the market was a hard one is evident from the fact that one half of these were left over unsold. The quality was very common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of what might be denominated scalawags, many of them of a low order, and for these the demand was very light. The butchers generally bought sparingly, and as a general thing they wanted good stock; hence, while good fat sheep, the supply being small, brought last week's prices, common and inferior were lower, and many of them could not be sold at all. A small lot of prime to extra sheep, averaging 100 lbs. and upwards, brought 6 to 6¼c, but as in the case of cattle, the number sold at these prices was very small. Common and inferior sold at all kinds of prices from $1,50 up to $3 per head.

J. F. Neeley wholesaled 46 good pelters at $65 for the lot.

J. S. McMillan 91 head from Washington Co. sold 35 head averaging about 103¼ lbs. at 6@6¼c.

J. A. McMarlin 35 sheep—sold tops out averaging about 110 lbs. coarse wool at $5½ per head; the balance at an average of $1,50 per head.

John Beeler 80 Butler Co. scalawags—expected to have them left over.

J. Gallagher 70 head; up to 10 o'clock had sold but 25.

Adam Eckert reports 271 head of mixed Penna stock, all but 40 on commission, at $1,50@5 per head.

Andy Stakely 56 head of common to fair Butler Co. sheep at $1,50@3,25 per head.

M. Humes sold 43 head out of 70 at 5c per lb. coarse wool ewes averaging 109 lbs.

Keifer & Ackerman report 180 sheep and lambs from Washington Co. expected to drive over to East Liberty 140. Keifer said he would give $50 to anyone that would take his stock at cost.

John Young wholesaled 28 good 90 lb. sheep for $90.

Ned. Jackson sold 35 sheep out of 115 at $3,50@3,75 per head.

Jas. Shaw, of Lawrence Co had 59 sheep—at last account were not all sold.

HOGS.

The hog trade was also dull to-day, and with unfavorable weather, an increased supply and diminished demand, prices ruled lower and dealers all reported the market hard. There were a good many small bunches on sale in first hands, and this, of course, hurt the regular dealers, as the producer can always afford to take less for his stock than a dealer. Prices may be given at 4 to 4½c gross.

WM. PENN HOTEL.—This old and well known hotel is still made headquarters by the drovers and railroad men doing business in Allegheny, and through the efforts of the proprietor, Barney Gray, and his attentive clerk, it still enjoys the reputation of being a good house—has good accomodations for both man and beast. Barney has just completed quite a number new feed yards for cattle, close to the railroad and easy of access from the cars, and we desire to call the attention of shippers to it, as good feed yards is a matter in which they are interested.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
MONDAY, December 2, 1872. }

The crude market continues considerably demoralized, and while prices are weak and drooping, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. A Parker dispatch stated that there is nothing doing, and quoted nominally at $3,55 per bbl, but quotations have since been given at $3,75@3,80. It would appear that the bottom has gone clear out of the market, and it is difficult to predict when it will take a turn for the better. Refined is also very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; it is held at 27, but there are no buyers above 26@26¼.

Oil Barrels unchanged; city make, $2,15; country, $2,10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 427 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 531 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & W. 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger 102 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 468 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 109 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta 100 bbls to W. L. Elkins, Hestonville.

Total 1887

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson	160
Eureka O W, acct O. J. Grier	246
Citizens O W, acct. " "	382
Oleopolis O W, acct. T. P. Miller	83
Petrolate O W, acct, O. J. Grier	460
Riverside O W, acct. Crawford	162
Sterling O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	479
Total	1972

The Wool Trade.

The receipts of domestic for the week have been 4,042 bales, against 2,000 bales for the corresponding week of 1871, and 1,523 bales in 1870. The receipts of foreign have been 167 bales.

The transactions in Wool show a material falling off from the two previous weeks. Manufacturers having secured sufficient to meet temporary wants, are now disposed to hold off until the market becomes settled, and speculators are not willing to pay the extreme prices very generally demanded. Prices in consequence have eased off from previous extreme figures, and for the different grades have become more equalized.

With so very little Wool comparatively on the seaboard, and so large a portion of the clip still remaining in the interior, it is not prudent to advance too rapidly. Most of the transactions for the week indicate an improvement of 5@10c per lb on the different kinds, since the fire, and we look for a steady market at this advance, with a disposition on the part of manufacturers to move cautiously for the time being.

Late in the season, when the wants of manufacturers are more fully known, and supplies of Wool to come forward and more definately ascertained, it appears to us that prices must rule higher; but it is questionable policy to force the market up to very extreme figures now, in anticipation of an advance that may not be realized. At the close of last year, the high price asked for domestic Wool was followed by large importations of foreign during the first six months of the present year, and a very marked improvement now might bring about the same result.

Desirable lots of fleece are still in demand, but it must be something very choice that will command over 70c per lb. Pulled Wool is also sought for and has been sold as high as 75@78c for choice super. There is very little Mestiza pulled Wool offering, and the most desirable lots of this description are held under limits of 90@92c per lb. The marked falling off has been in Cape, and this description could not now be placed except at a concession of 2@3c per lb from the extreme prices obtained last week. Some sales have been made as high as 42½c per lb, but a fair quotation for good average lots is from 39@40c per lb. Combing Wool is comparatively scarce and firm, with Canada held at 85c per lb.

Now that the excitement in consequence of the fire has subsided prices are settling down on a healthy basis. Goods are in demand and command remunerative prices. There is every inducement for manufacturers to keep up the production, but many in the trade look for a comparatively quiet market until after the first of January, as the most pressing wants of our manufacturers have now been supplied.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece—The transactions include 100,000 lbs. Ohio as it run in the bags, rejecting unwashed and unmerchantable, at 69c; 40,000 lbs. Ohio, X. and above, at 70@72½c; 30,000 lbs. Ohio No. 1 and above at 70c; 13,000 lbs. Ohio, all grades, at 70c; 21,000 lbs. Ohio at 70c; and a small lot of choice Ohio at 75c per lb.—*Boston Shipping List*, Nov. 30.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	11	Wilson G & Co.o	1
Everson G & M.o	1	Dilworth P & Co.p	8
Anderson & W.o	1		
Total			22

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Everson G & Co.m	2	Reese G & Co.m	6
Caughey & H.m	3	Nimick & Co.b	3
Nimick & Co.m	1		
Total			15

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer.m 1

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie K & Co.o 1

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Dec. 2—93 pcs g pipe, Evans & D; 50 cks cider, C Meyer; 100 bbls lime, Adams & Co; 90 do c plaster, T Barnes; 43 do flour, P Duff & Son; 1 do molasses, M W Rankin Bro; 1 do meal, 1 do c do, O J Hoffald; 7 do p barley, 25 kegs do, Arbuckles & Co; 6 do do, 1 bbl g flour; W France; 1 do beans, 1 do nut, 3 kegs a butter, 2 tubs butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 safe, Hall's Safe & L Co; 1 car s pipe, H H Collins; 50 bdls paper, P M Co, 20 kegs meal, T C Jenkins; 5 do do, Dunlevy & Bro; 20 do do, Seghmyer & V; 12 kgs a butter, 4 cks cheese, J A Graff; 339 o bbls, B D Moore; 2 tres beef, Hays & Sons; 5 do bacon, E H Myers & Co; 227 bgs malt, Pier D & Co; 1 tub cheese, 3 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 117 do malt, Lewis O & P; 9 do apples, J O'Brien; 3 do beans, 3 cases eggs, 2 kegs butter, H Rea Jr; 3 do do, 3 sks rags, 4 bbls produce, Loh & C; 12 do w nuts, A T Canfield; 1 do bask. 1 box drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 2 tubs cheese, Luebbe Bro; 14 c s chairs, 15 do r do, N Whiting & Co; 1 hhd to bacco, J W Baker; 19 butts do, 10 cads do, R & W Jenkinson; 12 bxs candles, R S Ramsey; 12 pkgs slats, H L & F Brown; 1 mantle; J Old; 3 bdls paper, J Leibler.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Dec. 2—1 car iron, R Gayton; 6 g hides, J Callery; 1 bx mdse, J C McGiler; 1 car castings, Keystone B Co; 1 do w ware, J S Dilworth & Co; 1 car hay, Scott & G; 6 bdls r d chairs, W H Lemon; 4 pcs castings, Evans & D; 90 bbls oil, H W C Tweddle; 5 do glass, Duff & C; 2 d s h'ware, Whitmore W & D; 9 sks rags, Knox & O; 4 sks d fruit, M J Montgomery; 50 cars coal, S M Kier.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R. Dec. 2—25 bbls whisky, Littell & M; 15 bbls oil, Reese Owens; 5 bbls, 1 oil, T C Jenkins; 3 cars hay, H J McCracken; 261 sks wheat, H Wilhelm; 11 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro, 25 bbls whisky, Jno Seifeith & Co; 30 bbls molasses, Johnson & C; 100 do flour, T C Jenkins; 8 bbls apples, W J Steel & Co; 10 do do, G Heaps & Bro; 9 bbls apples, 2 kegs a butter, W H Glenn; 2 cars corn, McHenry & H.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Dec. 2—120 sks flour, 10 bbls do, W A Bartley & Co; 32 sks, 2 bbls do, G A Williams; 54 g hides, Jas Callery & Co; 10 bbls eggs, 30 do apples, W H Graff & Co; 8 bxs fruit, Reymer Bro; 1 car f clay, Everson G & Co; 15 sks kegs, Davis C & Co; 11 csks, 3 kgs rivets, 2 cars hay, Beckert & G; 1 do oats, Scott & G; 11 bxs flasks, S D Strasburger; 5 do do, M W Sackett; 20 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 342 doz w boards, P Duff & Son; 25 sks bw flour, W J Steel; 25 do do, Vangorder; 25 bbls hominy, Carter Bro; 31 do pickles, Head C & Co; 8½ do do, Dilworth Bros; 16½ do do, Reymer Bro; 28½ do do, J H Lippincott & Co; 10 do whisky, Milligan Bro; 5½ do butter, Voigt M & Co; 18 pumps, Young & M; 25 bbls h wines, Miller F & Co; 36½ do brandy M Munhall & Co; 33 bales hay, M F Herron; 36 do do, J Rose; 67 do do, J. & W Fairley; 20 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 300 do flour, 800 sks do, T C Jenkins; 200 bbls, 400 sks do, F W Jenkins; 2,500 g hams, E H Myers & Co; 1,176 do do, J P Hanna; 2,500 do do, J H Parker; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 4 cars barley, Wainwright & Co; 5 do do, Spencer McK & Co; 3 do do, J Rhodes; 3 do wheat, D Wallace.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Dec. 2—1 car staves, J H Lutz; 1 do do, J Holder; 1 do lime, J K Shinn, 2 cars lumber, Hamilton L & Co; 2 do heading, J M Hemphill; 12 b hides, 2 c do, Lappe & H; 13 e bbls Young & B; 1 car stone, J Shearer; 180 bgs f seed, M B Suydam; 1 car stuff, R Knox & Son; 1 do lumber, Thompson & S; 1 lots ware, R Carson; 20 bbls apples, J Herbert; 16 do cement, J Dyer; 5 do d pins, S Robinson; 2 bxs poultry, J S Clark; 1 car apples J Edgar; 11 bbls cider, H Lenz.

NOTE.—We are compelled to go to press without our usual Market reports to-day, as we have failed to receive a line of them up to the time of putting down our inside pages. The wires, we presume, are all employed on the President's message and Secretary Boutwell's report.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
oc2:a52

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.
au30

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 53 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.
jy22:p63

A. SARRICKS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
And wholesale dealers in
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 360 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au26:p4

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.
And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oc1:44

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 303 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.

FOR SALE BY HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 249 Liberty street:
2 cars prime Rye.
2 cars Oats.
1 car Ear Corn.
4 cars prime Amber Wheat.
4 cars prime Red Wheat.
6 cars prime White Wheat.
1,000 Indis Sacks.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 13 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
no14-h20

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story

RIVER NEWS.

There was considerable rain yesterday as well as the night preceding, and the indications are favorable this afternoon for more water; it is true the wind was veering around to the west again, but the probability is that there will be a rise of a couple of feet, perhaps more, even if there should be no more rain. The river was rising slowly last evening, with about thirty-three inches in the channel.

The Juniata will commence receiving for Cincinnati to-day, and Capt. Brennan expects to get away to-morrow. Passengers and shippers should make a note of this, and act accordingly.

The Bellevernon is announced for Nashville, as is also the Messenger for St. Louis.

It was rumored yesterday that it was raining at the headwaters of both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday says: The Mollie Moore did not take any of the freight of the boats laid up at Cairo for this port. She started up from Cairo to assist the Henry C. Yaeger, but meeting heavy ice at Devil's island returned to Cairo where she is waiting for something to turn up. Com. Kountz says he has get tired of running his boats for glory and will lay them all up until he can get $1 per bbl. for flour. The Henry C. Yaeger when last heard from was aground on Devil's island, but nearly over, that was Wednesday.... The John F. Tolle had her shaft put on at New Orleans, last Thursday, and is expected to leave this evening for St. Louis.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* says: Mrs. Alice Schoonmaker, daughter of Wm. H. Brown, the famous Pittsburgh coal merchant, is the mother of a bouncing boy. She was married on the 22d of February last, and Schoonmaker, Jr., made his appearance Monday evening, November 24. He is evidently destined to be a fast youth.

—At New Orleans, Wednesday, a difficulty occurred in the hold of the steamer Robert E. Lee, between two colored men named Rob Robinson and Joe Norah, in the which former was severely stabbed in the left side by the latter. Norah made his escape, and Robinson was sent to the city hospital.

—The wharfboat at Delta, Miss., belonging to Mathews & Luddoth, was destroyed by fire before daylight Thursday morning. Freight worth $2,000, belonging to Governor Alcorn, was burned. The boat was worth $4,000, insured for $2,000. No insurance on freight.

—The Etna Iron and Nail Company, of Wheeling, has purchased the property of the Wheeling and Belmont Mining, Grape and Wine Association, and will commence the construction of their buildings next spring.

—The E. H. Durfee flanked against the Carrie V. Kountz at Goose island last Wednesday, knocking off the jackstaff of the Carrie and breaking off fifteen feet of the starboard guard and two stanchions of the Durfee.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 26h says: "Capt. W. J. Kountz made one of his speeches at the Captains' Association Rooms, yesterday. We are sorry we did not get a report of it, as we should like to have published it.

—There is a lot of from 5,000 to 8,000 tons of ore at the Carondelet dump awaiting river transportation, and only one boat loading—the Wild Duck for Pittsburgh.

—The towboat Comet, with her two barges loaded with iron ore for Steubenville, has laid up for the winter at Carondelet.

—Capt. Milt. Aiken of the Camelia is removing his family from Louisville to Cincinnati, where he intends making his future home.

—Dan. Richards is looking along the lower Ohio for a point to establish a boat yard.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
oc25

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS,
Of all sizes and widths. English and American
FELT CARPETS,
1½, 2½, 3 and 3½ yards wide.
Bordered Squares,
Linen Crumb Cloths,
Linen Drugget, 3 yards wide,
Printed Crumb Cloths,
Very cheap. A fresh stock of all the above just opened at
M'Farland & Collins,
No. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
oc15

NEW CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
Druggets,
Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades,
Piano and Table Covers,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleum, &c
Private Patterns unusually attractive.
HENRY M'CALLUM,
51 Fifth Avenue,
oc19 ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETINGS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc17

A. H. FRANCISCUS & Co.,
No. 513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States. Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods. Sole agents for the
Celebrated American Washer,
PRICE $5,50.
The most perfect and successful Washer ever made. Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER all parts of the State.
se2:v13

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
1e23:138

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE
C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ap16:p42

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?
LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes,
SPICE CANS. PAINT CANS.
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Bown's New Building.
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.
D. MILLER & CO.

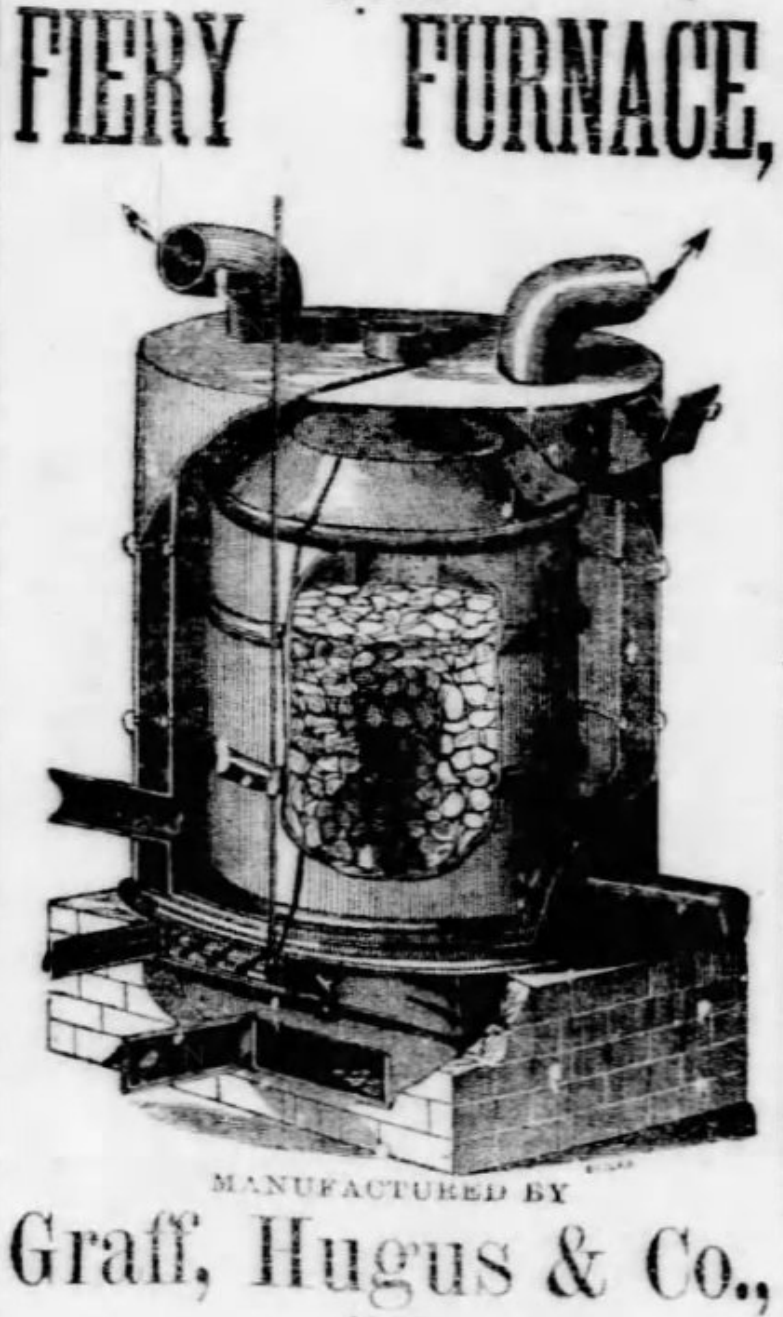
ASH.
100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFEILD

DRY GOODS.

Retail Department.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
WINTER SEASON.
We have now open the
Largest Line of Goods
SUITED FOR
WINTER WEAR
We have ever offered. Every department filled with
Choicest Goods
AND
Latest Novelties!
AT
LOWEST PRICES
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques,
With and without Capes, Plain, Braided and Fur Trimmed, all made in the latest styles.
VELVET CLOAKS.
Also, a line of choicest quality
SEAL SKIN
And Imitation Seal Skin
Sacques, Muffs, Boas and Caps,
CHILDREN'S
White Cony Sacques, Muffs and Caps.
28 inches wide
Black Silk Cloaking Velvets,
From $1.50 per yard up; Bonnets and Golden Wheel
Black Dress Silks,
Quality guaranteed.
Cloak and Dress Trimming
Black Silk Crochet and Bead
GIMPS AND FRINGES,
Tassels, Ornaments, Sacque Loops, Cords and Tassels, Buttons, &c.
COLORED SILK FRINGES
In all the new Cloth Shades, Black and Colored
VELVETEENS,
And Silk Trimming Velvets, Colored and Black Turquoise and Silks, all new shades, Guipure and Chantilly
LACES AND BERTHAS,
Black and Colored Yak Lace,
Spanish and French Silk Lace; Black & Bro. Cony, Otter, Bear, Beaver, Seal Skin and Black Martin Fur Trimmings, in all the different widths. Plaited Wigans, Dress Linings of every description.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Fichus and Neck Dressing in great variety of style and color; Black and Colored Gro Grain and Taffetta
Sash Ribbons,
At rare bargains; Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons all widths and colors. Latest styles
Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets,
Ostrich Feathers, Tips, Wings, Pom Pom, Fancy Feathers and Ornaments, Fine Flowers, Roses and Buds. A full line of Flowers for trimming evening Dresses.
Ladies' and Misses' Corsets, Corset Covers, French Forms, Skirt Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Ruffling, Swiss puffing and Platting, Linen Lawn, Linen Cambric and Irish Linen, Fleeced P. K's, White and Colored Tarletan, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
All Linen, from 10 cents upwards, fine Embroidered and Initial Handkerchief, Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, Embroidered Linen Setts in boxes, Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves, new styles.
Our assortment of
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS
Will be found very attractive, both in style and price; new patterns in Point and Point Applique Collars and Berthas, Point Applique Sashes Maria Antoinette Capes and Points, Real and Patent Valenciennes, Spanish, Lama and Blond
Berthas and Fichus,
Point, Point Applique, Duchesse, Valenciennes and Thread Lace Handkerchiefs and Barbes, Spanish and Silk Nett Veils, Grenadines and Bereges, Applique and Woven Lace
Tidies and Cushion Covers,
All sizes and shapes. Black Crape and Mourning Veils.
Men's Goods,
Cashmere and Silk Mufflers, Woolen Scarfs and Wristlets, Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns, Hemstitched, Plain, Hand, Initial Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, "A Novelty," Paper Collars in fancy boxes.
Bows, Ties and Scarfs
Of every description and style, fine Suspenders, Merino and Cashmere Shaker SOCKS, fine white and
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, white, scarlet, Scotch Shetland Wool and Merino
Shirts and Drawers,
Fur, Buckskin, Leather, Cloth, Silk, Kid, Doeskin Dogskin and Calf
GLOVES,
In every quality and style; Cloth, Berlin and Silk Gloves for Ladies' and Children's wear, Ladies' Embroidered Calf Gauntlets, Boys' Cloth and Leather Gloves, Four Top Leather Gloves, the Harris seamless, Alexandre and other makes
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
WOOLEN GOODS,
Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Breakfast Shawls and Jackets for Ladies, Sacques, Hoods and Bootees for infants, Felt Skirts, Alpacca, Silk and Satin Quilted Skirts, Children's Knit and Cloth Leggins, Misses' and Children's Scarfs and Blue Flannel Hoods, Ladies' Flannel, Cloth and Felt Embroidered and Braided Blouse Waists and House Sacques, Brocha and Rainbow Shoulder Scarfs.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' fine Wool, Cashmere, Cotton, Balbriggan Cotton Fleeced and American Hose in all qualities Children's Fancy Balmoral and Cashmere Hose, in over 100 different styles. White Merino and Cotton Fleeced Hose, regular and extra lengths. Ladies' and Children's Merino
Vests, Drawers and Pantletts,
Muslin Underwear, Chemise, Drawers, Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques and Skirts. Zephyr and Embroidered
CANVAS WORK,
Fire Screens, large and small, Bannerettes for hand fire screens, Chair Stripes, Towel Rack Strips, Shawl Straps, Ottoman and Stool Covers, Foot Rests, Slipper Patterns, on Velvet, Kid, Canvas and Cloth Paper Patterns, Initials and Books, Java, Waffle, Railroad, Penelope and other makes of Canvas, white and colored, for Zephyr work.
Satchels, fine Portmonaies, Jet Jewelry, Head Ornaments, Hair Brushes, Fancy Boxes, Leather Belts, Notions, &c.
New Goods Every Day
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE SOTRES.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
206 and 208 Liberty Street
se2

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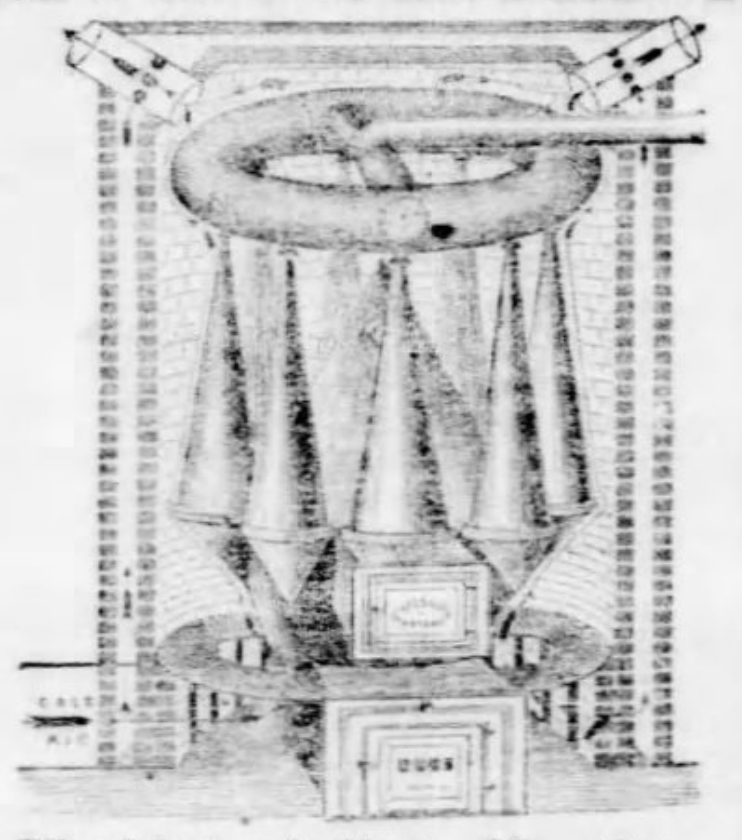

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns,
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
oc5:TTHS PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENTERPRISE COOKING RANGE!

Is acknowledged by all that have seen or used it to be the
Best Range in the Market
For the following reasons:
Its durability, being the heaviest Range in the market.
It will make more hot water than any other Range.
It will burn less fuel than any other Range.
It is the most convenient Range in use.
It is warranted to bake perfectly in both the elevated double ovens.
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 WOOD STREET.
oc31-TTHS

One Fire Will Last All Winter.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE
REVOLUTION,
A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.
Warranted to be Perfect in Operation
and the most powerful heating stove in the country.
Manufactured and for sale by
Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,
NO. 194 LIBERTY STREET,
se28:a74-TTHS PITTSBURGH.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.
W. Douglass & Son,
Manufacturers of all kinds
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
AND SHEET IRON WORK.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
N. SNYDER & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
au24:k82

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
HUGH M. BOLE.
PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,
No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Munroe.
se14:123-d&W

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers stocks, wholesale and retail.

DRIED APPLES—50 BBLS. CHOICE to arrive, for sale by
B. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

ORDINANCES.

[No. 170.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Opening of Spencer avenue, from Lincoln avenue to city line.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Spencer avenue from Lincoln avenue to city line, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Spencer avenue, from Lincoln avenue to city line, the damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 21st day of October, A. D. 1872.

JOHN SHIPTON,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 284, Nov. 14, 1872. de2

[No. 168.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Spencer avenue, from Lincoln avenue to city line.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the Grading of Spencer avenue, from Lincoln avenue to city line; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the Grading of Spencer avenue, from Lincoln avenue to city line, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several Supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1872.

JOHN SHIPTON,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded Nov. 13, 1872, in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 284. de2

[No. 169.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to erect a frame car repair shop.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That privilege be and is hereby granted the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to erect a frame building, 30x168 feet, to be situated between the railroad and the Monongahela River, on ground adjoining the Pittsburgh Gas Company, in the Sixth ward, to be used as a car repair shop.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1872.

JOHN SHIPTON,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. de2

[No. 184.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Pasture street, from Fulton street to Elm street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for Proposals for the construction of a Pipe Sewer, 18 inch, in diameter, on Pasture street, from Fulton street to connect with the Elm street Sewer, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6, 1864, and the several Supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same; the cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 294, November 29, 1872.

[No. 197.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a Sewer on Beech alley, from Mittenberger street to Suke's Run, on Pride street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of an eighteen (18) inch Pipe Sewer on Beech alley and Pride street, from Mittenberger street to connect with Suke's Run at Pride street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several Supplements thereto; and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 11th day of November, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 293, November 29, 1872. de3

[No. 191.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Woolslayer's alley from Forty-ninth street to Fortieth street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading and Paving of Woolslayer's alley, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto; and Ordinances of Council relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 11th day of November A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book Vol. 3, page 293, November 29, 1872. de2

[No. 190.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading and Paving of Blackberry alley, from Forty-ninth street to Fiftieth street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading and Paving of Blackberry alley, from Forty-ninth street to Fiftieth street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 293, November 29, 1872. de2

[No. 181.]

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the Opening of Ridge street, from Ledlie street to Thirty-third street.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Ridge street, from Ledlie street to Thirty-third street; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Ridge street, from Ledlie street to Thirty-third street, according to city district plan, the damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 4th day of November, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 288, November 19, 1872. de2

[No. 177.]

AN ORDINANCE—Granting R. H. Patterson & Co., right to erect an iron clad building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That privilege be and is hereby granted R. H. Patterson & Co. to erect an iron clad shed on strawberry alley, to be used as a carriage shed and wash room, to be about 30x40 feet.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 4th day of November, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 286, November 19, 1872. de2

[No. 183.]

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the name Apple alley, Sixth ward, to Edna street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of Apple alley, Sixth ward, be and the same is hereby changed to Edna street.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 4th day of November, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 289, Nov. 19, 1872. de2

[No. 189.]

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Second avenue, from Cross street to the Western line of Mittenberger street, produced to Second avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is authorized and directed to survey and open Second Avenue, from Cross street to the western line of Mittenberger street, produced to Second avenue. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 11th day of November, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 192, November 29, 1872.

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A large stock of Old Whisky on hand.
No. 360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞**DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.**—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street. ja10:id&W

☞**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1825 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1825 Filbert street, Philadelphia. All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1825 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. mh29:060

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief, spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abase or excess in mature years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured in many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
au14:w82

☞**PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET,** next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases. For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P.M., Sundays excepted. fe27:115

☞**ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF** for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. au10:w58-d&S

☞**MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!** "Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 293 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞**CAUTION!—LEA & PERRINS** WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, oc17:169-TTHS Agents for the United States.

LEGAL.

PROCLAMATION.

City of Allegheny, ss.

I, A. P. CALLOW, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, being the tenth day of the month, the freemen of said city being qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, shall meet at the respective places of holding elections in the several wards, and vote by ballot as follows, viz:

The electors of the First ward will meet at the Public School House of said ward and elect one citizen to serve as member of the Select Council for two years, two citizens to serve as members of Common Council for one year, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two years.

The electors of the Second ward will meet at the Public School of the said ward and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two years, five citizens to serve as members of Common Council for one year and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two years.

The electors of the Third ward in the first precinct, will meet at the Public School House in said precinct; in the second precinct in the Public School House in said precinct, and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two years, five citizens to serve as members of Common Council for one year and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two years.

The electors of the Fourth ward in the first precinct, will meet in the Public School House in said precinct; in the second precinct at the Public School House No. 5, in said precinct, on Liberty street, and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two years, five citizens to serve as members of the Common Council for one year and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two years.

The electors of the Fifth ward will meet at the Public School House of said ward and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two years, two citizens to serve as members of Common Council for one year and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for one year, to fill the unexpired term of George J. Parker, resigned.

The electors of the Sixth ward will meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two years and three citizens to serve as members of the Common Council for one year.

The electors of the Seventh ward will meet at the public house of Lutz & Walz, corner of Chestnut and [illegible] streets, and elect one citizen to serve as member of the Select Council for two years and three citizens to serve as members of the Common Council for one year.

The electors of the Eighth ward will meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one citizen to serve as a member of the Select Council for two years and two citizens to serve as members of the Common Council for one year.

The electors of the Ninth ward will meet at the Public School House in said ward and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for one year, one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two years and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council for one year.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Allegheny, this the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

n 27 A. P. CALLOW, Mayor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executors of the estate of ISAIAH DICKEY deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them at the office of Robert Dickey & Co., No. 80 Water street.

R. S. WARING,
ROBERT DICKEY,
no5:55-T Executors.

ESTATE OF CHARLES W. NORDSIEK, deceased. Letters testamentary on the Estate of CHARLES W. NORDSIEK, deceased, late of the Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment and those having claims against the said estate will present them for settlement to F. D. GERST, corner of Elm street and Fifth avenue, or to J. F. SCHROEDER, No. 51 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1872. no19:d62-T

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 30, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of MIDDLE STREET, from North avenue to Knoll street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

nov30:214 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1872. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of viewers on the opening of Harrison street from Allen avenue to Roup street, has been approved by Councils and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

no27 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
PITTSBURGH, November 25, 1872. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the Opening of Smallman street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

no25 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
PITTSBURGH, November 27, 1872. }

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessments for the construction of the following Sewers: Exchange alley from Garrison alley to Tenth (10th) street; Thirty-sixth (36th) street from Butler street to Culvert at Mulberry alley, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, within ten (10) days from date.

no28 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, }
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 22, 1872. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading, paving and curbing of CEDAR ALLEY, from Ohio avenue to Kerr street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, December 3, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller, to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS,
no22 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, }
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 22, 1872. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the construction of the Sewer on MONTEREY STREET, from North avenue to Taylor avenue; also of the Sewer on Montgomery alley, from Montgomery avenue to Mrs. Wallace's north line, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, December 3, 1872, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller, to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS,
no22 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25, 1872. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Denny street, from Haslett street to Penn avenue, are now ready for examination and correction, and will remain in this office ten (10) days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

A. DEMPSTER,
no26 City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Hiland avenue from Penn avenue to location of new Water Basin, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days from the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

J. F. SLAGLE,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26, 1872. City Att'y.

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,
Mining and Civil Engineer,
Manufacturer of Machinery for
Mining and Smelting Purposes.
SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.
Works, South Pittsburgh.

79. R. A. HALL, 79.
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—AFTER October 27, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:53am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:35am	Fast Line	1:35am
Cincinnati Ex	1:03pm	Pittsburgh Ex	8:00am
Phila. Ex	5:20pm	Cincinnati Ex	8:40am
Fast Line	8:50pm	Southern Ex	12:10pm
		Thro' Pass'ger	1:25pm
		Pacific Express	1:40pm
		Way Passenger	8:20pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:50am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Homewood Ac. No. 1	7:10am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:40am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Homewood Ac. No. 1	8:25am
Wall's No. 3	11:50am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Homewood Ac No. 2	2:30pm	Johnstown Ac	10:10am
Wall's No. 4	2:20pm	Wall's No. 3	1:10pm
Johnstown Ac	4:00pm	Wall's No. 4	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Homewood Ac. No. 2	4:25pm
Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	5:30pm	Wall's No. 5	5:50pm
Wall's No. 5	6:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Homewood Ac. No. 3	7:20pm	Braddock's Ac'n No. 1	7:26pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	9:20pm	Homewood Ac. No. 3	8:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	11:10pm

Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:10 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:31 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:09 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:25 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:30 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:03 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:20 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:23 A. M.; Baltimore 8:45 A. M.; Washington 11:15 A. M.; New York, 12:24 A. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:60 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:25 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:45 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:30 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue,
or WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
oc28 General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

From October 27, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:43am	Wheeling Ex	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex	7:13am	Chicago Express	12:38pm
Chicago Mail	7:28am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	3:58pm
Pacific Express	9:23am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	4:03pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:58pm	Erie & Yo. Ex	5:33pm
Chicago Express	2:[illegible]3pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	8:33pm
Wheeling Ex	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	8:23pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:28am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac.	1:08pm	New Castle Ac.	10:23am
Enon Accom	3:4[illegible]pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:15pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:28pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday church	9:58am

Chicago Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
oc28 General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After October 27, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:23am	McDonald Ac	6:58am
Wash. Accom	8:[illegible]am	Wash. Accom	8:33am
Pacific Express	9:23am	Steubenville Ac	9:58am
McDonald Ac	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex	12:38pm
Southern Ex	12:23pm	McDonald Ac	2:43pm
Steubenville Ac	4:13pm	Columbus Mail	5:48pm
McDonald Ac	6:13pm	Fast Line	8:28pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

12:50 pm Southern Express will leave daily. 12:28 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:13 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
oc28 General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 2, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No.1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No.1	8:25am	Freeport No.1	9:25am
Express	10:50am	Claremont Ac	11:30am
Claremont Ac	1:00pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Freeport No.2	3:[illegible]	Express	3:40pm
Mail	5:[illegible]pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40pm
Springdale No.2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:35pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:56 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:05 P. M.

The 8:50 A. M. train and 2 20 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
de2 Superintendent, Blairsville.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Nov. 18, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accom'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:30am	Confluence Ac	10:45am
McKeesport Accom'n No. 2	11:00am	McKeesport Accom'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:25pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accom'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accom'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accom'n No. 4	8:25pm
Braddocks Ac	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 42 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 42 Fifth avenue.
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
no4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00am
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:46am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'n	9:20pm	5:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	9:05am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:50am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 4:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
no4

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY. Time Table No. 2. On and after November 18, 1872, and until further notice, ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will leave South Pittsburgh (Brownsville Road), as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead	6:00am	South Pittsb'g	6:30am
South Pittsb'g	6:45am	Homestead	7:15am
Homestead	7:30am	South Pittsb'g	8:00am
South Pittsb'g	10:30am	Six Mile Ferry	11:00am
Six Mile Ferry	11:05am	South Pittsb'g	11:35am
South Pittsb'g	6:30pm	Homestead	7:00pm

Trains will stop at principal streets, until street cars commence running.

J. M. BYERS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1872. no19-tf

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 236 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.
Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and life sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self-evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P.M.
MANHOOD: WOMANHOOD:
"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.
Address Dr. WHITTIER, 236 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street Pittsburgh.
my22:e3

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED. As I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

SCALES.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
my29:a6 65 Wood street.

XLIIID. CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Banks Opposed to the Perpetuation of the Memory of the Civil War—Bill for the Relief of Sufferers by the Boston Fire—Sumner's Civil Rights Bill Up Again—New Members Sworn In—Investigation Asked by Speaker Blaine into the Credit Mobilier Slander—A Tribute Paid to Horace Greeley by Mr. Dawes.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon, the Vice President in the chair, and all leading Senators present, with largely more than a quorum.

PRAYER.

The chaplain, in the opening prayer, alluded to the death of Mr. Greeley as that of one whose pen had given direction to public thought, and had been a benefactor to mankind.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The House was notified of the Senate's readiness for business, and a number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. SUMNER, as follows:

WHEREAS, National unity and good will among fellow citizens can be assured only through oblivion of past differences, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war, therefore be it enacted, &c., that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be counted in the Army Register, or placed on regimental colors of the United States.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) presented the credentials of General Machin as Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Garrett Davis, and he was sworn in.

The Vice President presented the credentials of Mr. Morrill, elected from Vermont.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS BY THE BOSTON FIRE.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) introduced a bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire. This bill is similar to the bill for the relief of Chicago sufferers.

PENSION TO GENERAL MEADE'S WIDOW.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) introduced a bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Meade.

All these bills were tabled to await the organization of Committees.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution that at one o'clock on Monday next the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendar. Laid over.

Mr. RICE (Kansas) offered a resolution asking the President to furnish information in regard to the recent application for United States troops to be sent to Arkansas, stating where and by whom the application was made, and for what purpose the troops were to be used, and what action had been taken in the matter.

Mr. EDMONDS said the resolution had better lie over.

NATIONAL COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that on Wednesday next he would make remarks on the amendment bill for the endowment of a National College.

SUSPENDING RULES.

Mr. POMEROY offered a concurrent resolution to suspend the twenty-first joint rule, which prohibits the passage during the first six days of the session of any bill remaining over from the last session. Laid over and ordered printed.

BILLS NOT ACTED ON.

Mr. SCOTT (Pa.) offered a resolution re-appointing the Senate conferees upon all bills on which Committees of Conference, appointed at the last session, failed to report, or on which the reports made were not disposed of. Laid over.

SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. SUMNER moved to present a consideration of his civil rights bill.

Mr. POMEROY made a point of order that under the twenty-first joint rule it could not be considered.

The Vice President sustained the point of order.

Mr. POMEROY said he did not raise the point of order because he opposed the bill. He was in favor of it.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Thurman a committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President.

The Senate then took recess till 1:30 P. M. After the recess a message was received from the House, announcing the adoption of a concurrent resolution in regard to the death of Horace Greeley.

Mr. FENTON moved immediate consideration, and it was unanimously agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. CONKLING, from the committee to wait upon the President, announced that it had discharged its duty, and the President would communicate in writing. The annual message was then brought in by General Babcock, and read by the clerk.

Three thousand extra copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

The Vice President presented the annual reports of the several departments. Tabled.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The House was called to order at noon by Speaker Blaine. The attendance of members was very large, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler.

The roll of members was then called. One hundred and forty-nine members answered their names.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The following new members were sworn in: Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Constantine E. Esty, of Massachusetts; O. T. Dodds, of Ohio, and Erasmus W. Beck, of Georgia.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Mayard, Tyner and Potter, to wait on the President, to inform him that the House was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

BANKS RESIGNING.

Mr. Banks offered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but the House, by a vote of 96 to 59, refused to accept it.

INVESTIGATION ASKED.

Speaker Blaine then called Cox, of New York, to the chair as Speaker *pro tem*, and took the floor to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Accusations have been made in the public press, founded on the alleged letters of Oakes Ames, a Representative from Massachusetts, and upon an affidavit of Henry S. McComb, a citizen of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to the effect that members of this House were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, or by presents of a valuable character derived therefrom, therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five members be appointed by the speaker *pro tem* whose duty it shall be to investigate and ascertain whether any member of this House was bribed by Oakes Ames, or any person or corporation, in any matter touching his legislative duty, and that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. BLAINE said he had requested Mr. Cox to appoint a majority of Democrats on the committee, and made a few remarks challenging investigation.

Mr. ARCHER opposed the motion, on the ground that the scandal had been refuted, and an investigation was unnecessary.

Mr. RANDALL favored it as a matter of personal privilege.

Mr. DAWES said he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The resolution was adopted with a few negative votes on the Democratic side, and Mr. Cox, as Speaker *pro tem.*, appointed as a select committee Messrs. Poland, Banks, Beck, Niblack and McCreary.

Mr. COX (N. H.) then paid a feeling tribute to the memory and character of Greeley, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted.

BANKS DETERMINED TO RESIGN.

Mr. BANKS again rose and offered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, remarking that it was proper that the House should be represented by one who was unqualifiedly committed to the policy of the majority, as he could not claim to be.

The House, by a vote of 59 to 76, refused to accept his resignation.

A TRIBUTE TO HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. DAWES said: Mr. Speaker, believing that all will concur in the propriety of a public recognition of events so impressive and without a parallel in the history of this Government that have recently transpired, I deem it proper to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in view of the recent death of Horace Greeley, for whom at the late election more than three million votes were cast for President, that a record be made on the Journals of Congress of the appreciation for the eminent services and personal purity and worth of the deceased and of the sad impression created by his death following a keen family bereavement.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday, the 10th inst. He stated that the amount appropriated under it was $5,819,365, being $982,697 less than in the same bill last year.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE MERCUR.

The SPEAKER presented the resignation of Judge Mercur, of Pennsylvania, who has been elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After a short recess the President's Message was, at 1:40 P. M., received and read. The message was ordered to be printed.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday of next week. The bill appropriates $30,480,000.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was also reported, which was made the special order for Thursday of next week.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Messrs. TWITCHELL and BUTLER introduced bills for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire. Referred.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, for the reduction of officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Department. Referred.

The House adjourned.

FRANCE.

THIERS TO REMAIN PRESIDENT.

PARIS, December 2.—A long Cabinet council was held yesterday. Thiers finally agreed to remain in the Presidency if the Ministers would withdraw their resignations. The latter have consented to do so.

It is reported that Ducrot has been summoned to Versailles in reply to an accusation that he is preparing his troops to act hostile to the Government in case of a crisis. The *Debats* says the fact that Ducrot is in the possession of an important command is not reassuring to those fearing a *coup*.

HOME NEWS.

Close the Saloons.

Mayor Blackmore expresses a determination to enforce the law in regard to closing saloons to-day, and wishes all interested to thoroughly understand that any person found violating the law will be prosecuted to the fullest extent. It is said that on the last election day back doors of certain drinking houses opened to the knock of the knowing ones, but to-day this will be prevented if possible. A double police force will be on duty during the day, and with the assistance of the ward constables, will, no doubt, be able to succeed in enforcing the law.

The East End.

Among the prosperous business men of our city, residing in the East End, is Mr. Will G. Anderson, on Frankstown avenue, near Penn. Mr. Anderson is one of your live, wide awake men, who always tries to please his customers, and the amount of Stationery, Periodicals of all kinds, together with Tobacco and Cigars of all brands that he disposes of, shows that the citizens out there appreciate him. He is also agent for the GAZETTE, and will deliver it at your doors regularly and in good time. We bespeak for him a continuation of that patronage that he is deserving of.

Meeting of the Police Committee.

At the meeting of the Police Committee of Councils yesterday afternoon at Municipal Hall, the South Side Committee conferred with the Police Committee, and a sub-committee of five was appointed to confer with with the Chief of Police and Mayor in regard to how many men are wanted for the force on the South Side.

Several bills and the monthly pay roll for the past month of the department were approved.

The resignation of James S. Patterson as clerk of the committee was accepted, and James B. Coyle appointed to fill his place.

The sub-committee will meet on Wednesday afternoon in the Mayor's office, and the Police Committee will meet on Saturday.

Braddock's Defeat.

Leutze's great picture is still on exhibition at Gillespie's. Many persons of taste in such matters who have visited it pronounce it worthy of the artist's great reputation. There is a very general expression of opinion that it would be an especially appropriate embellishment for the large reception hall of our new municipal building. This certainly, is where it should be placed, and we think this destination should be secured for it either by the commissioners for erecting the building, as a fitting embellishment of the hall, necessary to complete their work, or else by a joint resolution of Councils authorizing a select committee to effect the purchase. If the present opportunity is not improved, Mr. Mosler, the owner, will probably remove the painting to Harrisburg or Washington City. We hope however, it will be purchased here and become the pride of our citizens.

Coroner's Inquests.

During the month of November Coroner West held the following inquests: 1. John McGraw, killed on Allegheny Valley Railroad on the 1st inst. 2. Captain William Marshall, committed suicide on the same date. 3. John Smollen, a farmer from Browsdale, Butler county, fell from his wagon and was dragged to death on Perrysville road, on same date. 4. John Blackmore, found drowned in Monongahela river, near Port Perry, same date. 5. Fred. Kauffield committed suicide by hanging, on South Side, on 2d inst. 6. Charles Felix committed suicide by hanging in the woods near Sewickly, on 3d inst. 7. Owen McCabe dropped dead from heart disease, in Lawrenceville, on the 5th inst. 8. Mary Craig, found dead in bed on the 4th inst. 9. Alexander Major, colored, fell dead from heart disease, same date. 10. Patrick Geary, found drowned in Ohio river at Neville Island, same date. 11. Charles L. Austin, crushed between two cars at Transfer Depot, Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 5th inst. 12. Barney Hargrave, committed suicide by overdose of sulphuric acid on the 6th inst. 13. Nelson Harvey, kicked to death by a horse at Minersville on the 10th inst. 14. Elizabeth Smith, colored, died suddenly from effects of intemperance, at Mansfield, on the 13th ult. 15. John W. Hays, strangled to death, while intoxicated, on the 14th inst. 16. George Washington Galloway, colored, fell dead of heart disease on the 17th. 17. John Harden, killed by falling down stairs while intoxicated, same date. 18. John Corbett died suddenly from intoxication, same date. 19. Robert McQuillion, drowned from a wharfboat at Elizabeth borough on the 19th inst. 20. Wm. Erwin fell dead at American Iron Mills, on South Side. 21. James Donovan, killed by falling into a quarry, same date. 22. Nelson C. Phillips fell dead from heart disease on the 21st inst. 23. Mrs. Perry burned on same date. 24. John Richardson committed suicide by an overdose of laudanum on same date. 25. George Rentz, a boy, killed on Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad on the 24th inst. 26. Benjamin Hug, a boy found drowned in Allegheny on same date. 27. Unknown man found dead at Elizabeth borough on the 25 inst. 28. Sarah Wright died suddenly of intemperance and exposure in county jail on the 26th inst. 29. Gustavus Kim fell dead in Allegheny on the 28th inst. 30. Thos. J. J. Murphy, a boy, died from effects of fall on the 27th inst. 31. W. H. Wallace, killed on Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty on same date.

A YOUNG GIRL'S WANDERINGS.

A Chapter in Family History—A Sad Story.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Veech & Watson filed in the District Court a paper setting forth the facts of a strange and somewhat peculiar story. The document was signed by Philip Ostrander as plaintiff in an action brought against George Hopkins. Ostrander resides at Milesville, Allegheny county, and Hopkins was formerly proprietor of a hotel a short distance from that place, known as the Sunnyside Hotel. About the first of August, 1872, it is alleged Maria Louisa, eighteen years of age, and daughter of the plaintiff went to serve as domestic at the hotel, and in about two months disappeared with Hopkins, who left his family and fled with her to England. The pair it is alleged remained there for a while, and a few weeks ago returned home, but the girl has not been seen since by her parents. The allegation is that she is concealed by the defendant in this city, and her friends are thus prevented from holding any intercourse with her. The father accordingly brings action against Hopkins for the purpose of compelling him to bring forward the missing girl, and remunerating her father for the loss of her services.

Later in the day the accused was arrested, and when taken before the Sheriff gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for trial.

ON HIS MUSCLE.

Lieutenant Gordon and Several Officers Roughly Handled.

Lieutenant Gordon, aided by officers Lemon and Swift, last evening brought to the lock-up a man named John Kane, who, it appears, had been just liberated from Claremont yesterday. He got drunk on the strength of it, and, of course, developed those points for which he is so famous. On Market street, near Third avenue, he struck a citizen, but he passed on, taking no notice of the fellow. Kane then went towards Third avenue, where he met a peaceable workman on his way home, whom he knocked down, when Lieutenant Gordon attempted to arrest him. He showed fight, and tore the officer's new overcoat literally into shreds, besides besmearing him from head to foot with mud. Gordon called for aid, but no citizen responded. The officers above mentioned then came up and assisted the man to the station, but not before he had left his marks upon them, in the way of several bites on their hands and torn coats. His wife, named Kate Kane, also interfered and abused the officers, by way of auxiliary. She came up after her husband had been arrested. She, too, was only discharged yesterday morning from the work house, and was arrested by officer George Allstadt. They will be brought before Mayor Blackmore this morning.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Alliance Yesterday—Arrangements for the State Temperance Convention.

A meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, to make arrangements for the State Temperance Convention, which is to be held in this city on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. Mr. Phipps and Rev. J. S. Sands reported that the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, had been secured for holding the Convention.

All delegates will be accommodated with meals at the rooms of the Alliance, who are not otherwise provided for, but it is hoped that ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all. It is also requested that parties who can accommodate delegates will please report to the Alliance at as early a date as possible, stating the number they can entertain.

Excursion tickets will be sold to delegates to and from the Convention, by the Pennsylvania R. R. and its branches, at the usual rate of about two cents per mile. Orders for excursion tickets will be printed, stating the name of the organization, place and date of meeting. Therefore, delegates to the Convention coming on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches, will please send to the Alliance Headquarters, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh, for orders for excursion tickets immediately.

Arrangements have been made with other roads, that delegates to the Convention, by paying the full fare to the Convention, will receive free of charge return passes.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

The Regular Meeting Yesterday—Sundry Matters of Interest.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Guardians of the Poor held their regular monthly meeting at their office on Fourth avenue. Present—Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Rowley Shaw, Smythe, Sweitzer, Torrence, and President Kincaid.

The committee having in charge the business in relation to the County Home asked for more time, which was granted.

The Superintendent of the Alms House presented an application for an Assistant Matron at the Female Insane Department. The request was granted and the salary fixed at $200.

A discussion then ensued in relation to the filling in of the blanks, for statistical information, sent on by the State Board of Charities. The blanks contained about fifty questions to be answered in relation to each inmate at the Home, temporary or permanent. After the discussion, a resolution was passed referring the matter to the Secretary and Solicitor of the Board, to communicate with the State Board, and urge upon them the impracticability of the scheme so far as the Poor House at Pittsburgh is concerned.

The Superintendent of the Farm reported 218 persons in the Home, November 1st. During the month 36 were admitted. Discharged during the month 18, leaving a total in the Home on 30th of November of 236—139 males and 137 females—a net increase for the month of 18.

Dr. Ward reported one birth and no deaths at the Home.

Dr. Benham reported 43 visits to 13 persons.

Dr. McCandless reported 46 visits to 33 persons.

Warrants were reported for the payment of sundry small bills, and the meeting adjourned.

BREVITIES.

....Yesterday was very damp.

....Umbrellas yesterday were in demand.

....As the first three days of December so will the winter be, is an old prediction.

....Workmen are busily engaged in repairing the break in the water-main on first avenue.

....The lock-up was crowded to its utmost capacity last night. Drunks being more than plenty.

....The store corner of Fayette and Liberty streets was found open by officer Anthony Kennedy last night.

....Pittsburgh can take the palm of any city for having the muddiest and filthiest streets. Especially after a rain spell.

....Several communications concerning the Fourth ward Republican nominations will be found in our columns this morning.

....The breaking of an axle caused forty-five kegs of nails to roll down hill on Grant street near Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon.

....The barn of Mr. Fredell, on the Frankstown road, was burned on Saturday morning, with its entire contents. Loss not ascertained.

....Criminal cases are on the decrease in this city, which speaks well for the morals of Pittsburgh, but it is bad for the local item gatherers.

....The office of the Duquesne Greys, Wilkins Hall, over the old Mayor's office, was flooded last evening, about ten o'clock, by the bursting of a water pipe.

....The police will smile to-day as they get their little warrants signed "Blackmore," and go to the treasury of the city to draw their stipend for the month past, the total amount due the force is $9,953.

....While George Adams was trying to hail a car on Penn near Thirty-seventh street, yesterday, he fell and broke his leg. He was taken to a house near by and cared for, and afterward removed to his home.

....The following is the monthly letter carrier's report, of Allegheny, for the past month: Delivered—Letters, 16,149; drop, 9,916; papers, 34,156; total, 111,224. Collected—Letters, 19,185; drop, 2,091, papers, 111060; total, 42,896.

....The anniversary exercises of the United Presbyterian Church of East Liberty was held on Sunday afternoon in that church. Rev. Mr. Ewing, the pastor, made an appropriate address, and the ceremonies proved worthy the occasion.

....The residence of Mrs. P. Goff, at Sewickley, was entered by burglars on Saturday night last, and robbed of twenty-seven dollars in money belonging to a grandson. No arrests have been made as no clue to the thieves could be found.

....In our report of the nomination made by the Republicans of the Nineteenth ward we had the name of Mr. Oliver Felson nominated as one of the School Directors. It should have been Mr. R. A. Cunningham, he being one of the nominees.

....Officer Cupples discovered a fire yesterday morning in the house of Mr. Richard, on Penn avenue, near Station street, East Liberty yesterday morning. The flames were first seen in the attic, but they were extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

....John Sowers, a resident of Allentown, met with a serious accident Sunday night while on a drunk. He fell and dislocated one of his ankles besides receiving a compound fracture of one of his legs. He was cared for by Dr. J. D. Potter, who experienced great difficulty in setting the injured members.

....Yesterday fire alarm box No 21, which was formerly located at the Allegheny Engine House, on Seventh avenue, was removed to Duquesne way, near Irwin street, and the key will hereafter be kept at the Robinson House. The box 21 was situated too close to Nos. 17 and 12, and for this reason the change was made.

....In order to give further opportunity for conference on the proposed Rolling Mill at Martins Ferry, Ohio, with practical iron men, the party referred to in yesterday's GAZETTE will be in attendance at the Monongahela House *this evening* from 5 to 8 o'clock, or during the day at the Real Estate office of S. J. Cuthbert, 202 Liberty street.

....Coroner West held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Anna Nieman, sixteen years of age, a resident of the Twenty-fourth ward (Ormsby.) The girl had been sick for several weeks, but no physician attended her, so no regular burial permit could be obtained. An inquest was thought necessary. Verdict, died from natural causes.

....On Monday night, the water pipe in the second story of Chas. Goesters variety store, on Carsons street, Twenty-eighth ward, burst and the room below was flooded. The accident was not discovered until yesterday morning, when it was found that the stock was damaged to the amount of thirty-five hundred dollars. The loss is not covered by insurance.

....During the last three or four days Fire Marshal Butler has been making an examination of the steamboats lying at the Monongahela wharf, in order to ascertain their facilities for preventing or extinguishing fires should any occur. An investigation of this nature is of the utmost importance at this season, while the boats are ice bound, and lying in such close proximity, as a conflagration would prove most disastrous.

....Rev. Wm. B. Watkins will deliver a lecture in the Seventeenth ward Public School hall, on Thursday evening next, on "How Americans Talk," for the benefit of the Butler street M. E. Sunday School. The lecture will discourse of American provincialism, a subject to which the lecturer has devoted much study. He treats it in a fresh and vigorous manner, eliminating the humorous as well as the more serious elements of the prevalence of slang words and phrases.

....In an interview with Mr. Paul J. Caperton yesterday we are glad to learn that he cherishes no unfriendly feeling toward Prof. Neale; but would rather do him a service than an injury. In discussing the subject of mixed schools at a meeting held on the 25, November, for that particular purpose, he took occasion to say that those who claimed that the colored people, or a majority of them were opposed to mixed schools, were mistaken, the fact being that they quite generally would claim their right to the full benefit of the public schools in the several wards where they reside. The only allusion made to the views of Prof. Neale, were predicated on what he had read of his views, in the evening papers, in their account of his remarks at the school celebration on the 15 ult. Mr. Caperton desires to rank as the *friend*, not the enemy of any colored man, possessing the qualities of head and heart that he freely accords to Mr. Neale.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

WM. MILLER the first man ever sent to the Work House in this city, was arrested last night, on the usual charge made—drunk against him.

THOMAS SCOTT and Joseph Coyle will receive their mail at Claremont this winter. Mayor Callow says ninety days will finish their terms for vagrancy.

JOHN GRAY, was arrested last night by officer Henry Layers, charged with knocking down James Gillnen with an attempt to commit robbery. John was drunk.

MAYOR BLACKMORE had but five cases at the hearing yesterday morning, and at the time for the afternoon hearing, four o'clock, not a single prisoner was in the lockup.

MRS. KOLBS was arrested yesterday and brought before Mayor Callow on complaint of Mrs. Pfeiffer, of the Third ward, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

ROBERT BROWN'S next twenty days will be spent in the work house. He went there because he got drunk Sunday and raised a disturbance, and yesterday morning could not pay his fine—$5 and costs.

LIZZIE KELLY was brought before Alderman Taylor yesterday morning, charged by William McAdams with having robbed him of three hundred dollars and valuable papers. She was held in $1,000 bonds for a hearing on Saturday.

BEFORE Mayor Blackmore Marsin Faris made an information yesterday charging Frank Kelner with aggravated assault and battery, and with selling liquor without license. The accused was arrested by Detective Long, and held for a hearing.

A MAN named James McAleese was arrested by officer Scott on complaint of Wm. Thomas, charged by him with stealing an overcoat from his boarding house, corner of Grant street and Second avenue. The coat was recovered, and James was held for further hearing.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. James Lowery has no opposition for Common Council in the Seventh ward.

***Mr. Charles Jeremy is the regularly nominated candidate for Select Council in the Seventh ward. He has served two years in the same position and has given general satisfaction.

***In our report of suggestions of names for Common Council in the Third ward, Allegheny, yesterday, the name of Mr. Samuel Hastings was unintentionally omitted. Mr. Hastings has represented this ward for five years in Councils, and has given such universal satisfaction to his constituents, that we have no doubt he will be returned by his usual large majority. No better election could be made.

***Dr. A. G. McCandless is the Republican candidate for Select Council in the Eleventh ward. Every one knows that the Doctor has ably and most efficiently represented his ward in the Common branch for a number of years. His voice and vote on every important question were invariably on the right side. As his opponent, Mr. Blackmore, is endeavoring to make capital out of the fact that Dr. McCandless is opposed to having a Park six or seven miles from the city, it might be well for the taxpayers to ask Mr. Blackmore why *he* favors the scheme. The Doctor is willing to stand on his record, and the voters of the Eleventh ward will do themselves credit by endorsing him at the polls to day.

Coming Pleasure.

The approach of the Christmas holidays is now engaging attention, and the anticipations indulged in of the coming pleasures are of the brightest character—as much so as are the expectations of young gentlemen who leave their measures at the establishment of Mr. M. T. Heckert, the popular Allegheny tailor, and are anticipating the pleasure they will have in wearing one of the fine suits which are the distinctive trade mark of this house. Young or old gentlemen, who find it difficult to get suited elsewhere, should try Mr. Heckert, No. 61 North Diamond street, Allegheny. They will certainly get every satisfaction there, and in the price, quality and style of the goods will find everything up to the mark.

"Seventeen degrees below zero, but I guess I can stand it," remarked a youth yesterday who was warmly clad in a full winter suit from the Boston One Price Square Dealing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Have You Seen Her?—A lady who for the last five years has been a leader of fashion in New York, and who may be seen twice a week in her elegant caleche, driving a pair of superb ponies, in Central Park, has recently stated, in the select circle to which she belongs, that the only article in existence which imparts beauty and lustre to the complexion without ultimately impairing the texture of the skin and causing it to collapse and wrinkle, is HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. The name of the distinguished member of the beau monde who made this declaration cannot with propriety be given, but it may be mentioned *en passant* that she has spent several years of her life in Europe and is familiar with all the arts and preparations employed by the court beauties of the old world to enhance their charms. T:TH-s&S.

POLITICAL.

Republican Nominations.

The following are the nominees for Councils:

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—Jos. M. Gazzam.
Common Council—Josiah Cohen.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—William Phillips.
Common Council—D. W. C. Carroll.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—John Shipton.
Common Council—S. P. Fulton.

FOURTH WARD.

Yesterday morning a recount was had which gave the nomination as follows:
Select Council—John R. McCune.
Common Council—Gilbert Follansbee.

Mr. Herron and Dr. Sprecher deny the right of a recount after the ballot boxes were laying around loose for forty-eight hours, and will run, claiming to be the Republican nominees. Consequently there will be four of them in the field.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—H. F. Dannals.
Common Council—Edwin Bindley, John Z. Everson.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—Chas. Jeremy.
Common Council—John Lowery.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—Jos. Marshall.
Common Council—Jos. Moore, J. H. McGimpsey.

NINTH WARD.

Select Council—John Froelich.
Common Council—John Boyd.

TENTH WARD.

Select Council—John Birch.
Common Council—David Thompson.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—Dr. A. G. McCandless.
Common Council—John Sample.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—R. G. Herron.
Common Council—Chas. P. Duff.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry Lloyd.
Common Council—Evan Jones, John Fleming.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Stephen Deitrich.
Common Council—Dr. L. F. Arnsberg.
Board of Revision—Phillip Drum.
School Directors—James Cuddy, Wm. Jancey, J. B. Matthews, Sr.
Judge of Elections—John Hoerr.
Inspector—Will G. Dravo.
Return Inspector—J. B. Matthews, Jr.
Assessor—G. H. Roushausen.
Assistant Assessors—Wesley B. Dravo, Irvin Neekerman.
Alderman—Ed. Johnston.
Constable—Henry Kuntz.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Robert Watson.
Common Council—S. J. Richards and David Harris.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—John Chislett.
Common Council—Andrew Scott, W. C. Brown.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—David Kirk.
Common Council—H. Williams.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Select Council—H. R. McClellan.
Common Council—P. D. Perchment.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Select Council—Dr. A. H. Gross.
Common Council—W. B. Negley.

TWENTY FIRST WARD.

Select Council—James Littell.
Common Council—Geo. Finley.

TWENTY SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Jas. B. Murray.
Common Council—John H. Miller.
Select Council—Dr. A. M. Barr.
Common Council—J. B. Sneathen.

By agreement of the candidates there were no nominations made, and all parties are running independently of each other. The candidates are all Republicans.

TWENTY THIRD WARD.

Select Council—H. J. Lewis.
Common Council—E. T. Anderson.

The following citizens' ticket have also been placed in nomination:

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Wm. Phillips.
Common Council—John Wilson.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—L. E. Johns.
Common Council—John Moore.

NINETEENTH WARD,

Liberal-Republican and Democratic nominations in this ward:
Select Council—P. H. Laufman.
Common Council—T. C. Lazear.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Select Council—Hill Burgwin.
Common Council—Alexander Frew.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A Word to its Citizens—Election Day in the Eleventh Ward.

The fight to-day will be between the rival candidates for the very important office of Select Councilman.

The Republican candidate is Dr. A. G. McCandless, who has so ably represented his ward in Common Councils for several years past. The Dr. stands on the platform of retrenchment, and will receive the hearty endorsement of the tax-paying element of the ward. His opposition to the increase of policemen's wages over present rates has engendered the hearty opposition of the force throughout the city, and "anything to beat McCandless" is the war-cry of the dissatisfied M. P.'s.

The doctor insists (and very reasonably too) that the members of the Fire Department are more entitled to consideration than the M. P.'s, owing to the fact that whilst they are almost daily called upon to undergo extreme hardships and danger, they do not receive as much pay by over $150 00 per annum, and he objects to any partiality in favor of the police force.

Thos. Blackmore, Esq., runs on the citizens' (Democratic citizens) ticket. He is supported by the citizens who voted for Buckalew in October, and the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket in November. Some of his supporters affirm that he must be carried through at all hazards, and the M. P.'s find leisure hours to leg for his success. Reports are current that a desperate effort will be made to carry the colored citizens of the Ward solid for the Democratic citizen candidate. Shades of Bull Run! what a spectacle—the colored people in league with the ghost of Taney, C. J. One sanguine "Citizens' Democratic Ticket" man suggested on Saturday evening, that "every nigger in the Ward could be bought for fifty cents or a drink of whiskey."

They are now cheaper than they were twelve years ago, for at that time the average Democratic price for a negro was about $800,00—cash.

We hope to see the colored people stand by those who stood by them, and it is very important that they maintain their dignity as freedmen by doing their duty as freemen.

We expect a good account from the Eleventh ward and hope to see our worthy friend, the Dr. return to Councils by a rousing majority.

The Fourth Ward.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The result in the Fourth ward—when a fair count was made—is just what was anticipated by the best people of the ward, and the success of Messrs. Follansbee and McCune gives them every satisfaction. Now as the election takes place to-day we would like to remind every Republican who wants to see good men in Council, that it is his duty to be at the polls and vote. We would not urge the casting of a vote merely on partisan grounds, but when the party puts up good men, and other dissatisfied candidates refuse to stand by the decision of the majority, we think no Republican will find it hard to decide. Messrs. Follansbee and McCune are the regular nominees,—adjudged so by three of the best men in the ward who were appointed, by both sides to count the ballot. Mr. Follansbee has served for several years in Council and has been recognized as one of the best men in the body, always alive to the interest of his constituents and having an influence which enabled him to properly represent them. He has been progressive in his spirit, and no measure has been before Council in which he has not taken a stand—and that, too, always on the right side—a fact which will be verified by a look over the Municipal Record. He is now well versed in all the details of city matters, and for this, if for no other reason, is far preferable to any new man. If the good sense of the voters of the ward prevails, he will be, as he ought to be, elected by an increased majority.

Mr. McCune, who is also on the ticket, is in every way qualified for the position. He has been in Council and his actions there speak for him. If a good man is wanted, one thoroughly reliable and able, it seems hard to conceive where a better selection can be had.

We hope the Republicans of the Fourth ward will do their duty to-day and endorse their candidates. FAIR PLAY REPUBLICANS.

Fourth Ward Pittsburh.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

At the primary election held on Saturday last in this ward, the undersigned were the election officers, and make the positive statement that the ballots were counted with care and correctly, resulting in the nomination of Wm. A. Herron for Select Council, and Dr. G. A. Sprecher for Common Council. We wholly repudiate the count made subsequently, as we are convinced the ballots were tampered with by some unknown person or persons. The entire election board, including the Judge, Wm. Henry Hays, were satisfied with the result of the count made by us, at the closing of the polls.

W. S. MCGHEE, Inspector.
WM. MCKNIGHT, IRWIN REDPATH, } Return Inspectors.

The Citizens of the Fourth Ward.

Certain dissatisfied Republicans being this morning engaged in recounting the votes cast at the primary election, held on Saturday evening last, I wish to state that I decline to take any cognizance of it. The count was made by the Republican members of the Board, without any outside interference. I was not there and had agreed to stand by the decision. The ticket nominated included my name for Select Council and duly announced by the Board. The effort now is, after the open boxes, containing the ballots, had lain in the school house for forty hours, to displace me and put up my opponent who was "fairly beaten."

My record as a Republican is clear and my efforts for the regular ticket, always well known. The report that I am against equalization of taxes is untrue, and I ask all good citizens to stand by the ticket as announced.

W. A. HERRON.

[Communicated.]

The committee of the Fourth ward consisting of Henry Hays, Esq., and Aldermen Donaldson and Anderson which was appointed with the unanimous consent of all the candidates to recount votes polled on Saturday, have ascertained and reported that for Select Council, J. R. McCune received 183 votes and Wm. A. Herron 156 votes; and for Common Council G. Follansbee received 141 votes and G. A. Sprecher 123 votes. J. R. McCune is therefore the regular nominee for Select Council and G. Follansbee the regular nominee for Common Council, and will receive the zealous support of the voters of the ward, notwithstanding the announcement of defeated candidates.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE COLLIER.

At the opening of this court, after proclamation had been made, the commissions of Hon. James P. Sterrett, as President of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, embracing Allegheny county, and of Edwin H. Stowe, as Assistant Law Judge of the same district, were read.

The gentlemen named were then called up and sworn into office by Judge Collier, after which Judge Sterrett resumed his seat on the Common Pleas Bench and Judge Stowe retired to preside in the Criminal Court.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of Jacob Werble vs John Thornburg, administrator of Hiram Ray, deceased. This was an action on a book account. On trial.

Before Judge Collier, the case of Workman & Davis vs. Robert Dawson, was taken up. This was an action to recover on a promissory note. The case has not yet been concluded.

Trial List for To-Day.

46. Deckenbaugh vs. Hare, et al.
101. Ackerman vs. the West Penn R. R. Co.
153. Gass vs. Hartman.
163. Walter vs. Vetter.
165. Mitchell & Allen vs. McCaffrey.
167. Stem vs. Stehle.
168. Reardon vs. Schupp.
169. Bellefelt vs. Schupp et. ux.
172. Slattman vs. Hatch.
173. Grover & Baker vs. Eichlay.
174. Hawkins vs. Hardy.
175. White for use vs. Goff.
177. Norris admx. vs. Pillow.
178. Newton vs. O'Hara.
179. Sneathen vs. Batz.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Allegheny city vs. James Andrews, two cases. Action on a municipal claim for grading and paving. On trial.

Kirkpatrick vs. Stevenson. Action to recover commission as broker in the sale of a piece of property for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff in $150.

Trial List for To-day.

198. Allegheny City vs. James Andrews.
76. C. W. Robinson adm'rs vs. E. S. Ogden.
9. Buente & Co. vs. Dr. A. G. Walters.
75. Littell & Mechling vs. Geo. S. Normine.
40. George Wells vs. Black.
74. John H. Williams vs. Wm. J. Miller.
81. Mansfield & Fitzsimmons vs. Andrew J. Griggs.
107. George Weisenberger vs. A. F. Reiman et al.
110. Warden Oxnard vs. W. F. Logan.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

The December term of this court opened yesterday morning. At the opening of court, retiring Clerk, Browne, read the commission of his successor, Mr. W. H. McCleary, after which that gentleman assumed his position.

The list of Grand Jurors was called over, when the Court designated Mr. Charles Jeremy as foreman.

His Honor then delivered the charge of the Court to the jurors, giving instructions as to the duties devolving upon them. In the course of his remarks he referred to the Grand Jury system now in operation, to the doubts held in some quarters as to its utility, and to the opinions expressed favorable to its abolition. He said he had never been able to think that anything but evil would result from its abolition, although he admitted that the power in some instances might be abused. He also took occasion to refer to the clamor which is being made against the jury system generally, and to the arguments advanced that the ends of justice would be better met by leaving the facts as well as the law to the decision of the Court and stated that he thought any change of this kind would be injudicious. The experience with the Judiciary in New York had shown that Judges were but men, and liable to the same errors, and the same influences as other men. Then further he thought the Judges had enough to do in setting forth the law without being burdened with the facts in the case; and the power of determining the law, and determining the facts should be vested in different persons. His Honor also spoke in conclusion of the necessity of expediting business in the Grand Jury room. There was no necessity for the Jury remaining in session so long as had been heretofore the practice.

After the Grand Jurors had retired to their rooms Register Gray appeared, and a Register's Court was opened for the approval of accounts of administrators, etc., a considerable number of which were submitted and approved.

Constables' returns occupied the remainder of the morning session.

The first case taken up was:

Commonwealth vs. J. W. Clark, indicted for assault and battery. A *nol. pros.* was entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. John Naugle, indicted for illegally secreting his goods for the purpose of defrauding his creditor, John Coyle. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Caughey, Walker & Co., of Erie, Pa., filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against the firm of Clark, Snyder & Co., merchants, of the same city.

The exceptions filed some days since to the report of the register in the bankruptcy matter of David H. Ryall, of Westmoreland county, as to the claims of J. T. Thomas and Jeremiah Hempstead, creditors, were overruled by the Court, and the report of said register confirmed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

The case of Roderick I. Clow, of New York, vs. the Derby Coal Company, previously reported, is still on trial. The prosecution has closed and the taking of testimony by the defense has commenced.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Michael Knowles,
Jos. Reese,
Charles Millzer,
John Krysan,
Jas. McGovern,
Thos. & Ed. Everson,
Henry De Boer,
Edward Warren,
John Fitzgerald,
Elijah Powell,
John Laybacker,
Riddle Allen,
Henry Thompson, 2
Charles Carson.
Frederick Fralich,
John Ligniner,
Henry Butler,
Alvira F. Archibald, 2
Jas. Parker,
Jas. Frayer,
Kate Congen,
David Kerr, et al.
Peter Curtin,
Wm. Kennedy,
Charles Shiner,
John G. Henry,
John Gram.

PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the returns of the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to lay them before the Governor, who shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation the names of the persons duly elected;

And Whereas, It appears from the returns so laid before me by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, of the election held on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, that Adolph E. Borie, John M. Thompson, William D. Forten, Joseph A. Bonham, Marcus A. Davis, George Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, Theodore M. Wilson, John M. Broomall, Francis Shroder, Mark H. Richards, Edward H. Green, David K. Shoemaker, Daniel R. Miller, Leander M. Morton, Theodore Strong, John Passmore, William J. Colegrove, Jesse Merrill, Henry Orlady, Robert Bell, Joseph M. Thompson, Isaac Frazer, George W. Andrews, Henry Lloyd, John J. Gillespie, James Patterson, John W. Wallace, and Charles C. Boyd received the greatest number of votes of the persons voted for as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor as aforesaid, in obedience to the requirements of the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, publishing and declaring that the said Adolph E. Borie, John M. Thompson, William D. Forten, Joseph A. Bonham, Marcus A. Davis, George Morrison Coates, Henry Bumm, Theodore M. Wilson, John M. Broomall, Francis Shroder, Mark H. Richards, Edward H. Green, David Shoemaker, Daniel R. Miller, Leander M. Morton, Theodore Strong, John Passmore, William J. Colegrove, Jesse Merrill, Henry Orlady, Robert Bell, Joseph M. Thompson, Isaac Frazer, George W. Andrews, Henry Lloyd, John J. Gillespie, James Patterson, John W. Wallace and Charles C. Boyd are the persons duly elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to serve at the election in that behalf to be held at the seat of Government of this State (being the city of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin), on the first Wednesday of December next, being the fourth day of said month, agreeably to the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-seventh.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

McKain's Fur Repairing Establishment, No. 155 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa., Near Semple's New Dry Goods House.

Originality, elegance and good taste characterize the artistic productions at this popular establishment. This fact is recognized by a large portion of the elite of our city, who invariably patronize the house. Mr. McKain this season has spared neither time nor expense in getting up his present stock, which includes a fine selection of Silks, Satins, Tassels, Buttons and all kind of fur trimmings, and is now better prepared than ever to attend to cleansing, altering and relining all kinds of furs. By leaving your old furs at this establishment you can have all moth and grease removed which will make them look bright and new. Mr. McKain makes all kind of fancy Collars, Muffs and Boa's, and does all manner of altering and fitting furs. We take pleasure in calling attention to this establishment and cordially recommend it to public confidence.

Bargains
In Scarfs and Woolen Goods, at
ROSENBAUM & FLEISHMAN'S.

Hundreds of gentlemen in and about Pittsburgh, who are now wearing the goods purchased at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, will tell you in quality they will compare with any other, but that in price there is no comparison at all, no competitor having yet been able to reach the low figure in force at the Boston Store, 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal, Allegheny.

The ladies will find in the line of trimmings, gloves and fancy toilet goods, a full assortment and marvellously low prices at the fashion headquarters of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street.

Keep your hands from freezing by securing an elegant pair of gloves for outdoor wear, sold at a mere song, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bargains
In Gloves and Handkerchiefs, at
ROSENBAUM & FLEISHMAN'S.

THE COLORED CITIZENS.

Meeting Last Night in Allegheny—Consideration of the Mixed School Question—A Committee Appointed to Memorialize the Constitutional Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the colored citizens was held last evening, in the Mission Church, corner of North and Avery streets, Allegheny, to further consider and discuss the question of the admission of colored children to the ward schools of Allegheny. The unfavorable weather caused a rather small attendance.

Mr. Benj. F. Pulpress took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer.

On motion of Mr. G. S. Woodson, Mr. R. A. Hall was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The Chair suggested that the meeting should appoint a committee to memorialize the Constitutional Convention in the interests of colored citizens, particularly with reference to the admission of colored children to the free schools.

Mr. Woodson expressed his sympathy with the colored people of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and hoped they would carry their grievances for redress, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the State. In Pittsburgh, where he lived, colored children were not denied their rights in a single ward. It had been stated that in the Seventh and Eighth wards, Pittsburgh, the colored population was so large, that if the colored children were admitted to the schools in these two wards the attendance of the white children would be greatly diminished. He had taken pains to make inquiries into the truth of this, and had found the result exactly opposite. In the two wards named, after one hundred and ninety-eight colored children were admitted, the attendance of white children had increased ninety-four, and was still on the increase.

Mr. Fulpress called Mr. Caperton to the chair, and offered a resolution appointing a committee of seven, to memorialize the Constitutional Convention in the interests of colored citizens, particularly for their educational interests.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed such committee: Chairman, B. F. Pulpress, G. S. Woodson, R. A. Hall, P. J. Caperton, S. A. Neale, A. D. Johnston, R. S. Jackson.

Mr. Woodson offered a resolution, thanking the committee which waited upon President Grant, for the purpose of urging him to recommend to Congress the adoption of a supplementary Civil Rights Bill, and urging the importance of such a measure.

The chair decided the resolution out of order.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair was taken, and a spicy discussion ensued.

Mr. Hall thought that the idea of a member of this committee offering a resolution asking the meeting to thank them was simply ridiculous.

After some further discussion Mr. Woodson said that he was sorry he had offered the resolution, and said he would withdraw it. Carrying out his determination with reference to himself as well as his resolution, Mr. Woodson gathered up his hat and overcoat and retired.

On motion of Mr. Caperton the meeting adjourned to convene at the call of the committee.

P. W. & B. RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—The Election of Directors and Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Washington, & Baltimore Railway Co., were held yesterday morning at the office of the company at Grant and Water streets. The meeting was organized by calling Edward Gregg, Esq., to the chair and C. Donnelly acted as Secretary. President Keyser, stated that he was not prepared to submit his annual report, but that it would be ready in the course of some weeks and would be presented at an adjourned meeting of the stockholders. He made a verbal statement, showing the road to be in a very prosperous condition. The financial exhibit for the year shows the gross earnings to be $1,478,627 36, being an increase of over 50 per cent. on the previous year. Large sums have been expended during the year in construction and equipment. Nearly the entire line from Pittsburgh to Connellsville has been relaid with superior quality of iron, furnished with new ties and stone ballast. Thirteen and three quarter miles of new siding have been constructed, and the graduation for five miles for double track completed. It is contemplated to finish the double track to McKeesport during the coming spring. The company has now in use about sixty locomotives, and contracts for the early completion of an additional number. Fifteen of these engines were furnished by the Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, who would have received the contracts for double the number, could they have furnished them in a reasonable time.

Subsequently an election for Directors to serve during the ensuing year was held, when the following named gentlemen were elected:

Wm. S. Bissell, G. L. B. Fetterman, Wm. Baldwin, Cyrus Meyers, Hugh Sisson, Hazelton G. Vickrey, Wm. H. Perkins, Israel Cohen, John Donnell Smith, Chas. Weff, Geo. R. Dennis, and Wm. Keyser.

The Board organized by electing the following officers:

President, Wm. Keyser; General Superintendent, E. K. Hyndman; Treasurer, Charles Donnelly.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss N. J. Fulton, Fosters Mills, Pa., 3c; Richie and Hermer, West Newton, Pa., 3c; Brinkerhoff and Shilby, Wooster, Ohio, 3c; C. D. Oliver, Nebraska city, Nebraska, 3c; Mrs. Wm. H. Robb, St. Louis, Mo., 2c; George F. Eaton, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; John Tyler, Morisdale, Mines, Pa., 3c; Lewis Plummer, Smithfield, Ohio, 3c; Charles Tyler, Enon Valley, Pa., 3c; Francis A. Sweet, Binghampton, N. Y., 3c; Captain B. L. Wood, Jr., 3c; Charles S. Cleaver, Chicago, Ill., 3c; George Howell, Uniontown, Pa., 3c; Miss Annie Stafford, Glendale, Mass., 3c; W. Humphreys, Brinton Station, Pa., 1c; Fred. Gleason, Boston, Mass., 1c.

The undersigned wholesale dry goods houses have agreed to close their respective places of business from December 1st, 1872, to March 1st, 1873, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and on Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.
Haines & Sheibler.
McElroy & Dickson.
Anday & Allison.
D. Gregg & Co.
McCandless, Jamison & Co.

Holiday Goods.

The usual large and rich assortment of goods suitable for presents, in Bohemian, Parian, Bronze, Marble, Silver plated Glass and China Ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

TTH R. E. BREED & Co.

One of the Attractions.

Fifth avenue has been rightly named the Broadway of Pittsburgh, for the reason that it presents more attractions to the pedestrians, than any other of our thoroughfares. Among the principal of these attractions is the elegant store room of Messrs Urling, Follansbee & Co., Southwest corner of Wood street, where is displayed such a rich assortment of the finest men and boy's goods in the city and where the purchaser has the advantage of the lowest prices and the most stylish durable goods. The house is now filled from first floor to fourth with one of the best assortments of men and boy's goods, for winter wear ever opened in Pittsburgh, and the prices are lower than ever. Drop in.

Full Stock of Fancy goods, and goods for any kind of weather, in the Furnishing Department of the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Seventh Ward.

MR. DAVID STEEN is an Independent Candidate for Select Council, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh. 3

Fresh and new in style, color and material are the characteristics of the stock to be found at the ladies' dress goods and trimming store of Rosenbaum & Fleishman, No. 76 Market street.

Bargains
In Cloaking Velvets, at
ROSENBAUM & FLEISHMAN'S.

THE HUMAN KITCHEN AND ITS DUMB WAITERS.

The body is supplied with aliment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependents supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvelous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

DIED.

EATON—On Monday morning, December 2, 1872, Capt. JOHN EATON, aged 59 years.

Funeral from his late residence, opposite Vanport, Beaver county, on WEDNESDAY, December 4th, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞ CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. ap2:t53

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 168 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,312,175.90.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4:t26 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

TREES, PLANTS, BULBS.—WE OFfer a large stock of
Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Evergreens and Small Fruits,
Conover's Colossal Asparagus (2 years old,) &c., &c., all our own growth. Also, a large selected lot of Holland Bulbs, and Hyacinth glasses, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET,
oc21:d&W PITTSBURGH.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.
Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Budding Plants now ready, and can be had on application.
Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, executed in the finest style at short notice.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. KNOX,)
ap1 93 SMITHFIELD STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

The following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 32
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 98
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD, Lessees and Managers.

Engagement of the celebrated Pantomimic and Dramatic Artist,

Marietta Ravel.

She will appear this TUESDAY EVENING in her splendid Military Drama, entitled

JARTINE,
Or the Pride of the 14th.

In which Miss RAVEL sustains five characters, introducing her Lightning Zouave Drill, Charming Dances, Terrific Combats, &c.

☞ FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.

FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS......Stage Manager and Advertiser.

The new additional Stars to the GREAT SHERIDAN & MACK COMBINATION Eagan and Edwards, Bowman and Harris, Minnie Rainforth, Will C. Burton with Sheridan and Mack, George and Chas. Reynolds, Prof. Fox, Alice Somers, Victoria Ross, Alf. Miles, the Tom Komellie, M'lles Fennette, Proschier and M'lle Elise, Tommy Minnette. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. 2:30 P. M.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE......Lessees and Managers.

FOURTEEN NEW STARS TO-NIGHT.

The three Vivo ellis, Martha Wren, Jas. Collins, Annie Braddon, Turner & Lester, Nellie Maskell, Valentine Love, Nellie Edwards, Harry Hart, Billy Barry, Fanny Fordham, Little Baby Benson, and all the favorites remain. Family Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.

For One Night Only.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

The celebrated Actress and Reader, will give Recitations from SHAKSPEARE and other Choice Selections, on

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 6th.

The Sale of seats will take place at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, Wood street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

Tickets, ONE DOLLAR. de2:e16

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office

UNTIL FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.,

Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1872,

For Building Distributing Reservoir on Herron's Hill, Thirteenth ward, City of Pittsburgh.

Plans for the same can be seen and Specifications and forms of Proposal obtained on application at the office of the the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
S. BEYMER,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary. no30:e7

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR

CAST IRON WATER PIPES.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, of the City of Pittsburgh, until 1 o'clock P. M.,

Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1872.

Specifications and blank forms of proposals can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners, Municipal Hall.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it to be for the interest of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
ROBT. WATSON,
S. BEYMER,
HILL BURGWIN,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary. no18

H. J. FELBER..........GUST. KAUFMANN.
H. J. FELBER & CO.,
Direct Importers of and Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS,
AND
Queensware,
169 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Above Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Decoration of China, Queensware and Glass, either on whole sets or single pieces, executed in the best style and work warranted. Process of decoration open to inspection. Samples to be seen at the store. Glass Shades all sizes constantly on hand.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels and Jeans,
All Wool Blue Indigo Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

WINTER SOAP!
SQUIRE'S GLYCERINE SOAP,
Contains 40 per cent. pure Glycerine.
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Contains 33⅓ per cent. pure Glycerine.
PRICE'S GLYCERINE SOAP,
Contains 30 per cent. pure Glycerine.
Low's Glycerine Soap,
Contains 25 per cent. pure Glycerine.
With other highly perfumed Soaps, such as Lubin's, Rimmell's, Low's, Bailey's, Brecknell's, &c., all of my own direct importation.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
no29 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order.
Repairing promptly attended to.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street
je18:t25-d&S

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
je29 71 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

Florida or North Carolina
CEDAR.
It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents per superficial foot more than the Red Cedar. Call and examine it at the Yard and Office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9½ to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of WARING & KING, Duquesne Way, or of W. H. EVERSON, No. 98 Fourth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
To Quit Business.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Carpets and Furs
must be closed out immediately. This is the Largest and most Complete Stock ever offered, and we are determined to make prices low to move the goods quick. The stock consists in part of
Fine Velvets, Velveteens.
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
Domestics,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
Furs for Ladies and Children,
Carpets, &c.
Everything to be closed out to quit business. Call early for Bargains at
DUNLAP & SNAMAN
136 Federal Street, Allegheny.

REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific
TEA COMPANY
Have removed their branch store to
No 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
This is an organization of capitalists for the purpose of Importing TEAS direct from the place of growth, and distributing them throughout the United States for ONE PROFIT ONLY.
This Company has resident agents and business connections with all the principal ports and Tea-growing districts of China and Japan. The Teas are bought expressly for our trade alone in the best TEA districts, and are sold for one profit.
As we do not believe in making large profits, we will retail our goods to customers at the lowest wholesale prices, adding only enough to pay expense of repacking, etc.
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,
NO. 26 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

A.TINDLE Jr.
HOWARD BLOCK

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Ladies' Satchels, &c
No. 89 SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Howard Block,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW BOOKS.

Foster's Life of Dickens, Vol. II	$2 50
A History of England—Benson J. Lossing	2 50
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Aristophanes—Rev. W. L. Collins	1 00
The Great Problem—The Highest Ministry of Nature—J. R. Leifchild	2 25
Norman Macleod—A brief Biography by Alexander Strahan	50
The Romance of American History—M. Schele de Vere	1 25
The Greeley of To-Day—Chas. K. Tuckerman	1 50
Garretson's Oral Surgery—cloth $10 00, sheep	11 00

R. S. Davis & Co.,
175 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
no9

GAS FIXTURES.
Having fitted up a large Store Room in our new Building especially for Gas Fixtures, we have now on exhibition the finest assortment of Gas Fixtures ever brought to this city, selected from the best manufactories in New York and Philadelphia, and now offers the same to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham at less than Eastern prices. Call and examine our stock of goods and be convinced that our prices are lower than any other house in the city.
Tate, Munden & Tate,
No. 313 LIBERTY STREET.

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 10 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING....W. H. CARPENTER....E. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
au3:w15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER,
(Late with J. B. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN:
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH
WILL BUY A FINE
American Watch
At the Jewelry Store of
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
oc15:b42

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding.
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOS. C. BAILIFF..........THOS. BROWN.
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
au29:x12-TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.

LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegance in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

ISAAC STERN,
Importer and Dealer in
Fine Whiskies,
BRANDIES,
Wines and Cigars,
162 Federal Street,
Above the Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY.
☞ Fine Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use.
se16:x29

T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors.
NEW FALL STOCK
Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.
NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.
se11:y32

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,[illegible]
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!
D. W. EVANS'
POPULAR ONE PRICE
DEPARTMENT VARIETY STORE!
Is now full to completion with the largest assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS to be found in the city. Come at once and make your selection before the grand rush commences
No. 59 FIFTH AVENUE,
Masonic Hall Building,
A complete line of all the latest designs in JEWELRY, an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, all the celebrated makes of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Shears, including the world renowned Joseph Rogers & Sons' Toilet Cases for Ladies' and Gents, Opera, Field and Spy Glasses, Pistols, Revolvers, and thousands of useful articles for present use and the coming Christmas, all arranged in separate Departments, ranging in prices marked in plain figures from 10 cents to $130.00.
Take time by the forelock and call early and make your selections. By so doing you will avoid the inevitable Grand Christmas Rush.
The Department Store is the acknowledged Headquarters for Bargains.
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between ROBERT TAGGART and GODFRIED D. SIMEN, under the firm name of TAGGART & SIMEN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. R. Taggart will continue the business at the old stand, 129 Federal street, Allegheny.
ROBERT TAGGART,
GODFRIED D. SIMEN.
ALLEGHENY CITY, July 1, 1872. se21:b16-TTHS

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Which is equal to 40 per cent. advance in wages. Call and examine our goods and price.